CONTENTS

Preface Introduction Abbreviations and Symbols

lekela: Oslovenie a pozdravy. 6 Zdvorilostné frázy.
 1. Skvak Alphabet 1.2 Reading and Prounciation 1.3 Femmine Sumames 1.4 Pán, Pani and Siečne 1.5 Dektor, Dektorka, Profesor, Profesorke 1.6 Gender, Exercises.

Prosestant I. O searce, Eventoens, 2. 1 (activate Numerate I. 10 activate Numerate I. 10 2.2 Mero on Stowak Spolling 2.3 Mero Pronouns 2.5 Byr 2.6 Mart 2.7 Absence of Ancies 2.8 Refeators Formatts 5a, si 2.9 Word Order 2.10 Question Formatts of Telephones 2.10 Resistant Promotion 2.11 Resistant Promotion 2.11 Peoporates to Ano am Antimider Featoristes.

3. lekela: Stretnutia a rozhovory, Telefonát. Hotel. 3.1 Handwriting 3.2 Cardinal Numerals 11 and above 3.3 Rhythmic Shortening 3.4 Dividing Syllebles 3.5 Possessive Pronouns.

lekcle: Je a moje rodine. 28 Príbuzní. Dotazník (osobné údaje). 4.1 Gender Forms of Adjectives.

4.1 Gender Forms of Adjectives
4.2 Possessive Adjectives
4.3 Gender Forms of Interrogative
Pronouns 4.4 Interrogative
Pronouns 4.6 Co and Adjectives
4.5 Oxinial Numerals 4.6 Fentinine
Names of Occupations 4.7 Asking
About Age. Exercises.

leikola: Mój dom. Inzeráty. 36 Protiklady. Akoj farby? 1. Gender Classification of Nouns 5.2 Gender Predictability 5.3 Negative and Contrary Adjactives. Exercises.

lekcia: Univerzita. Pracovita. 43 6.1 Seasons of the Year 6.2 Months 8.3 Nominative Plural of Nouns 6.4 Nominative Plural of Adjectives and Pronouns 8.5 Nouns Used Only in Plural. Exercises.

7. lekcia: Cestylens viakom. 49
Užitočné výrazy.
7.1 Days of the Week 7.2 Present
Tense 7.3 Negation of Present
Tense Forms 7.4 Nouns Formed
from Participles and Adjectives.
Exercises.

Exercises.

8. Inkolas Na Iestiskus, Letterita. 97 Portikländy, Mapa sveta. Spolled Protikländy, Mapa sveta. Set vedeve stramy. In Normansko Pharal of Impular Norma 62.0 Present Torseo of Impular Set General Numerals and Set General Numerals and Norma 8.5 General of Numerals and Verbs. Exercises.

Set Section of Numerals and Verbs. Exercises. Map of Sleval Map of Sleval Numerals and Verbs.

9. fekclas Na návěšteve. 66
Na ulicí. V panke. Protiklady.
Užitené.
9.1 Modal Verts 9.2 indelinite
Pronouns 9.3 Negative Pronouns
9.4 Multiple Negation 9.5 Nouns
Retering to Members of
Nationalities. Exercises.

10. Inlicia: Yečera doma. Taxilii., 75 Y rektaurácii. Užitočné výraxy, Recept. 10.1 Accusative Singular of Nours 10.2 Accusative Singular of Adjectives, Pronours and Numerals 10.3 Imperative Mood 10.4 Telling the Time, Exercises.

mp rmp. Exemises 11. lekcin: Makupujeme: 86 V potravinách. V zelovoci. V máslarstve. V novinovom stanku. Na podet. Koffor? 11.1 Accusative Pural of Nouro: 11.2 Accusative Pural of Agotivos, 11.3 Accusative Singular and Piural of Parsonal Pronouns. 11.4 Expressing Quantification. Exercises.

EXECUSES.

1. felicia: Y knihisupective.
Ludia a knihy. Kto je kto?
Kedy v minulosti?

84. Rúfus: Báenik sa modií za
deti. Librarine žárny.
12.1 Past Tonse 12.2 Degrees of
Comparson of Adjectives
12.2 Possessive Pronoun Bvoj.
Exercises.

Exercises. A) - Ishclair Wiffedame na mapa. 104 Blovensko. Neviron's sprém. Nektoré elovenské mastá. Nektoré elovenské mastá. 13.1 Forming Adverbs from Adjectives 123.2 Degress of 13.2 Degress of 13.3 Conditional Mond. 13.4 Conditional Sentencel 13.5 Ox és an impersonal of 13.5 Adjectives Pestálning on Nationalities 13.7 Adverbs Pestálning to Lenguiges. Euroseps.

14. Iestocia: Koreikpondencia.
Pohlbatinco a poximy.

Uradné lisis.
1.14 Perfective and Non-Perfective
Varias 1.62 Future Tenses. 1.43 Marí
As a Modal Veto 114.4 Coveré va an
14.5 The Adverbal Pronour Sám
14.6 Findély 14.7 Nech As an
Imperative Paralice 11.48 The Sylve of
Correspondence. Exercises.

Appendix 1, Spelling Data 1, Spelling Data 3) Words Spelled with y by Words Spelled with 2, Declaration Spelled with 3, 2. Declaration Patterns: a) Naurus b) Adjactives Patterns: a) Naurus b) Adjactives Weighte 4, Naurus in the Calendar 5, Bank Holidops 6, Bibliography of Selected Bonks on the Style August Language and Strovakia 7. Brief Survey of Storak Hatory

Man of Slovakia

142

Preface

The idea of writing this textbook arose during the first year of my Fulbright lectureship of Slovak language and culture at John Carroll University in Cleveland, the USA.

USA.
Although I was familiar with practically all the available torching materials and the available to the tracking of my regular fultimental available to the available to the tracking of my require family mancher or friends. I felt the nord for a textbook that would, show all, the writers in modern contemporary. Showk by a native poslure, but at the same thate from the point of view of a text amount of the same thate from the point of view of a text amount of the same that from the point of view of a same paint in 1932, within the first year, and a same paint in 1932, within the first year, are paint in 1932, within the first year, and in 1932, within the first year, and the same paint in 1932, within the first year, are paint in 1932, within the first year, and the same paint in 1932, within the first year, and the same paint in 1932, within the first year, and the same paint in 1932, within the first year, and the same paint in 1932, within the first year, and in 1932, with the same paint in 1932, with the first year, and in 1932, with the first year, and in 1932, with the paint year in 1932, with the paint y

and for presenting, my keep distantage.
Finally, I would like to thank my husband Milo and our son Martin for being always at my side throughout this project, and to our family and friends, both in Slovakia and in the US, for caring.

Ada Böhmerová

INTRODUCTION

This teatbook of Storak is designed for all those who are interested in beginning to learn Storak. Its identions is to provide tests, flegislation interested in the property interested interested in the property interested interested in the property in the prope

usey special throughts it is infended atto for "and, in namy sing above all or "the naments Sirvick Amenicane and paging of Storic account and the "the storic account and the storic a

ome addi-ion charts as in the holidays; Stovakia; ad map of

Slovaliae, which was the control of the control of

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

COLORS

Abbr	abbreviated	75479
Acc	accusative case	The state of the s
+ Acc	requiring to be followed by accusative case	Edition Control
Adj	adjective	
Adv	adverb	
+Anim	noun referring to an animate being	
-Anim	noun referring to an inanimate phenomenon	
C	hard consonant	KAMPAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A
Č	soft consonant	EVERCISES
Coll	colloquial	EARTHOOG
Dat	dative case	BATHAN HATATIK METATUWA
F	feminine gender	
FmI	formal	
Gen	genitive case	
(+ Gen)	potentially (if used as transitive verb) requiring	
	to be followed by genitive case	
+Hum	noun referring to a human	
-Hum	noun not referring to a human	VOCABULARY
Imper	imperative mood	
Infent	informal	
Instr	instrumental case	
interi	interjection	
Loc	locative case	
64	masculine gender	STORDSHIP OF ENGLISHING
Mod	modal verb	GRANMAN
N	neuter gender	GIFT-COMPANIES.
Mons	nominative case	- Control of the Cont
Nondeel	nondeclinable	
NP	non-perfective verb	
р	perfective verb	
Pers	person (in con(ugation)	
PI	plural number	
Sσ	singular number	Company of the second second
11	brackets enclosing pronunciation	USEFUL PHRASES

METHOD OF VOCABULARY DATA PRESENTATION

HOUNS	1	2	3	4	5	6	gender form	in -é/e/ie.	e.g. pek	ná, pakná; kri	isna, kr	ásne:
	profesor.	-8.	-1,	-ov	M	(male) professor	cudzia, cudz	e: for mo	re details	see rules in a	1.1.	
	kniha,	·v:	·y.	knih	F	book	c) Possessive, i	ndefinite.	interroge	ative and nece	tive or	onouns
	auto.	-a:	-6.	áut	N	car	having the s	ame or a	nalogous	forms as adi	ectives	are listed
	den,	dňa:	dni,	dnf	M	day	with their fer	ninine an	d neuter	endings or fo	ms.	
	1, basic	forms -	- nomin	native s	ingula	5						
	2. endin						VERBS: 1	2	3	4	5	8
	endin						čítať,	-am,	-a)ú		NP	(+ Acc)
	4. endin		to me	genitive	plura	1	vidlet',	-lm,	-fa;	Past videl	WP	(+ Acc)
	gende						mat',	mám.			MP	+ App
	Englis	sh tran	islation				pinat,	pilem,			MP	(+ App)
							prist',		, pridu;	Past prišlei	P	
ADJEC1	TIVES AND	REL	ATED	WORE					- infinitiv			
	1		2		3	4				present tense	3	
	pekný					nice				resent tense		
	studený				Adj	cold				inly when imag	ular or	not quite
	ktorý,		-á.			which			tly predic			
	môj,		noja, i			my; mine				in-perfective (
						ive singular				ally requires if		
						id neuter	10	0 08 101101	wed by In	ne particular o	ase or	08368
						when the English	L	isually on	ny me ca: book are	ses occurring	in the	exts
					BVO.	r when it belongs	0	titlis text	DOOK are	listed.		
	4. Englis		rd cate				Imperative:					
Notes:	4. engles	in trail	SIBIUI				imperative:	2				
MOIRE							X to.	1/Athette	(Imper o	J. Zhark		
a) 10.0	the edication	on bene		edi tom		minine and neuter	1.0	penaju	n Sq - int	n uneity		
						ective, the endings				person Sq -		
	So muy print	-ap/UIB	ao iO d	i wige	m au	sours, are situitys		nu perso	II II ZIIU	haraou ag .		
and 4	ldi are not q											

4 SLOVAK FOR YOU

Oslovenie a pozdravy

Dobré ráno! Dobrý deň! Dobrý večer! pán Horák pani Horáková slečna Nováková pani Eva Dobrú noc! slečna Mária Katarina Peter otec mama pán doktor Dovidenia! pani doktorka Zbohom! pán profesor Ahoj! pani profesorka Ahojte! Čau! Nazdar! Servus!

FLOVNÍK

\$1.0 V hi ki
a and
aboceda, -yr, -yr, abocied F alphabot
ahol (refinit Cot greeting between two frends; used also between
children and ferentigren). It, type
sholler (Fri diship, used in the same situations as aho), but when
sholler (Fri diship, used in the same situations as aho), but when
sholler (Fri diship, -yr, yr, anglith F. English language
cetta, -yr, -(an F - yrp, rand
cvildenie, -iai-ia, -l N osecisia
Gautte (mim Cot) greeting, used mostly by young people). Inthey
citagine (imper citagi) - mad
dishoust, dishipsin, dishipsin

6 SLOVAK FOR YOU

n!!

3!

Nech sa páči./Prosím. Ďakujem. Prosim.

Dobrú chuť! Ďakujem. Podobne. Ďakujem.

Na zdravie! Na zdravie!

Zdvorilostné frázy Na zdravie! Ďakujem.

Šťastnú cestu! Ďakujem.



		dize		TA		mäkö	eň
Aa	Adam, auto	Áá	Ábel, áno	- ä	mäso		
Bb	Betka, brat						×
Cc	Cyril, cesta						Čína, prečo
D d	Dana, dom					Dž dž	Duro, med
	Dzurilla, bryndza	É 6	Accorded			UZ OZ	azus
E o	Eva, pero Filip, film	Ee	Éter, pekné				
	Gabriel, gitara						
H h	Helena, hora						
	Chorvát, chlapec						
un en	Ivan, pivo	11	fr. vino				
Ji	Ján, ja	1000	a, valo				
Kk	Katarina, káva						
LI	Ladislav, lampa	-1	- víča			EF	Luda, fad
M m	Mária, mama	10000				must distance	No. of Control of Cont
Mn	Nórsko, noc					Ññ	ńuch, dlaň
00	Oto, otec	06	óda, gól	0 0	ôsmy, kôň		
Pp	Pavol, pán						
Qq	Quaker, aqua						
Rr	Róbert, dobrý	- F	- viba			VALUE OF THE PARTY	
8 8	Stanislav, syn					Šš	Šariš, náš
	Tatry, toto	- 0				Ťť	Ťahanovce, ťažk
Ua	Urpin, ruka	Uú	Úbrež, úhor				
V V	Viera, voda						
	Walter, watt						
	Xénia, xerox						
Yy	Yveta, ty						American Access
Zz	Zita, vozi	- (0)		A. 100 March		2 2	Žilina, žena
1.1.1	Reading the Le	tters	of the Slovak	Alphabet	(as represent	ed by Slov	ak spelling)
A-á		Н	- há	N - 4	en	U - 1	i managarini da
B - bé		Ch	- chá	0 - 1	5	V - 1	rė
C - cé			-1	P -1			ivoilté vé
D - dé		J	- jé	0 -1		X -1	
F - 4			- Icá	B -			psilon
F - of			el	8 -		Z -:	
G - mé			- en	T -		WWW III	THE STREET STREET

1.1.2 Comments on the Slovak Alphabet

- 1.1.2.1 Printed letters are basically the same in Slovak as in English. For both the letters of the Latin alphabet are
- used.

 1.2.2 However, some Slovak letters have the so-called dia-critical marks or discribics above or to the right side of them, and these discribics change the phonetic (i.e. sound) quality of the letters. There are the following discribing lamatics in Slovak (i.e. A. E. O. L. Y. O. net that long faml of on these counterparts in ca-
- pital letters;
 ** makeen palatalization mark; the phonetic value of its
- ** milkcen* palatalization mark; the phonetic value of its two graphical variants is the same; their distribution in printed texts is conventionally conditioned by the shape of the letters ("for Jow" letters and capitals, for ,tall letters); e.g., ñ Ø, Ś. G. d. T.
 * yokán* occurs only with ô and changes its pronunciation
- P vokafi occurs only with ô and changes its pronunciation into [vo] côd, ôsmy, not.

 **Jorchiteke* occurs only with â. In literary and formal Slovak it is pronunced as [as], otherwise as [e]-mäso, pär. Óspatiá Ace na be found only in foreign words or names. In foreign words this discribidal mark can occur also with other vowels (e.g. b. 0.

 11.2.3 as, 4£ though being characters of the Slovak and course and course of characters of the Slovak and course of the
- 1.1.2.3 set, etc. though being characters or the solven arphabet, are usually not enumerated within it. Similarly, usually left out in conventional enumeration are long vowels and consonents, the soft consonents of, f. A.f. and sometimes also the lefter w.

 1.1.2.4 st. w, x | cocur only in foreign words, e.g. aque, whis-

1.1.2.5 Letter Charts

*owels	
Short Vowels: Long Vowels :	a, e, i/y, o, u, s ś, ś, i/ý, ó, ú
Diphthongs:	ia, io, iu, ô
Consonants	
Voiced: Voiceless:	b, d, d, dz, dž, g, h, z, ž, v p, t, ť, c, č, k, ch, s, š, f
Wolced Unpaired: Wolced Syllabic:	m, n, j a) Short: l, r b) Long: l, ř
Without "makčeň": With "makčeň":	c, d, dz, l, n, s, t, z c, d, dt, l, n, s, t, z

madder (slightly old-less/cincel) helio; byte na sdrewle 1, to your health, cheems not of the control of the co

8 SLOVAK FOR YOU

Note 1: The above letters also occur as capital letters (see 1.1), except for å, long fand r/which only occur ch only occur

Note 2: For the division of consonants into hard, soft and neutral see 2.2.

1.2 READING AND PRONUN - Čítanie a výslovnosť

- 1.2.1.1 In Slovak shows is on the first syllable stat it is not very marked (the stressed syllable is underlined a underlined nere):
 nuka, demokratický, <u>Bratislava, Skovensko</u>. In Slovak
 stress is independent of the length of vowels:
 iwels:
- ráno, volá, vaselý.

 1.2.1.2 Some monosyllabíc words are not stressed (unless ssed (unless
 - Some monosyllablo words are not stressed (unless seed (unless they are the bearers of cohrastely emphasis). Among these unstressed words are:
 a (and), air (also, too), if (and), 2e (that);
 bir monosyllabic personal pronouns in their so-called errollic, i.e., short form, the stress being on the word on the word of th
 - preceding them: ma fa ho mi ti mu iei iu:
- ms, fit, ho, mit, it, mu, jej, jit.
 of loms of the suciliary verb by?t
 son, si, je, sme, ste, si.
 1.2.1.3 As in Storeky prepositions are mostly pronounced toglather with the following word (i.e. non-syllabic and
 mono-syllabic prepositions, syllabic prepositions are
 the bearers of stress and the word that follows them
 the search of stress and the word that follows them is not the bearer of stress:

 <u>pred</u> domom, <u>za</u> korunu, <u>pre</u> slečnu.

1.2.2 Relationship of Letters and Sounds

- 1.2.2.1 In Slovak the spelling is phonetic, i.e. there is a rela-
 - In Silvarischine spelling is phonestic; i.e. there is a relatively regular and producibal revisionship (except for foreign words) between latters and sounds.

 In English the estallarischip of spelling to pronunciation is historical, and hence synchronically rather unvarientiatively relative to the producidable, the same letters being read differently in different words, e.g., aread /1 have read,

 2 read,
- some/horne, daughter/laughter.

 1.2.2.2 As a rule, in Stovak one letter regularly corresponds to one and the same sound:
- zem, rak, noha, dym.

 1,2,2,3 However, there are the following exceptions to the above (1.2.2.2): a) 0, q, x being single letters, are pronounced as
- a) Ø, q, k, being single letters, are pronounced as two sounds each, i.e. [wo], [kv], [ks] respectively: nôz, quartz, fax; b) dz, dz, ds, being two-letter characters, are pronounced as one sound each: bryndza, džem, chyba:
- c) in foreign words the original spelling can be c) in toeign woos the original spelling can be preserved; juice, computer, however, borrowed works can also have their Slovak, assimilated spelling; dzis, kompilder:
 d) the regular pronunciation of some consonants can be influenced by their voiced or voiceless environment within assimilation and assibilation substitutions.
- for more details see 2.3), e.g. stratom [staton].

 1.2.2.4 d. l. n. i are pronounced as palalaized (soft) if followed by e.g., i, i, it, in non-foreign words, e.g. words, e.g.

. are

- deti. vidi, deñ, letí, nič, neviem, ticho, platim, divadlo, nizky, dialka, liať, dieťa, niekto, paniu,
 - noby, dathat, list diert, niedso, pania:
 22.5 However, there are the following acceptions in which
 the consonants d, l. n, t followed by -t -i or -a are
 sed as had ones:
 a) the pronouns: fer (that), fento (this), (and their
 gender and case forms, e.g., fer, life, felto, fet;);
 b) the words: joden (none), zaiden (none), fodd
 (none), feat (none), deciden (sed), (felto),
 c) case entings of dejectives or words declined like
 adjectives, as designant, panin) designation
 (i) in derivat words in which the prefix ends in
 -d followed words in which the prefix and in
 -d followed by -life prefixed a panells of diet (etc.).
 - -d followed by -l/i: predizba, predist, odist, etc.;
 e) in some names: Tibor, Dita, Tereza, Martin;
 - f) of course (as also follows from 1.2.2.4 above) no. of course (as also follows from 1.2.2.4 above), no palatalization occurs in foreign words, whether proper names, e.g. Denisa, Leonard, Denver, Nero, or generic words (not proper names) of foreign origin (that have not become phonetically assimila-ted), e.g.
 - ted), e.g., demokradia, telepaita, liberdi, termin, technika, matemalika, kozmelika, terapia, student, neón, kiek, tedirid, dispelj elu, cikek, tedirid, dispelj elu, cikek, tedirid, dispelj elu, tender a vowel or after r in the same syllable is pronounced as English <u>w</u>r. spex, kinda, domov, knr.

1.2.3 Voweels

- 1.2.3.1 Slovak vowels differ from English vowels.
 1.2.3.2 The Slovak vowels a, e, i/y (the latter are graphical variants of the same sound), o, u are more tense than
- hants of the same sound), a, u are more tense remainer English counterparts, in their promonation this actually (in a simplified form) means the following:

 a is promounced with more open lips: Adam. Alena.
 Dena:
 a. if y are promounced with more horizontal stretching of lips: verdel, Peter, vina, kino, lants, yby;
 as promounced with more nounded lips:
- 5.9 If are pronounced with more rounded spis-dom, r0k., zub, r0kb.
 1.2.3.3 The above (see 1.2.3.2) also applies for the long vo-vels its. \$7,90.8 which are pronounced as longer in comparison with their short counterparts: r/abo, petitive, fover, r0ky, r0k sodia, verial.
 1.2.3.4 ks length of vowels can offerentiate words, it is im-portant of distensible between short and long vowels in Slovick promunication, e.g., main (1 have), mam (delsidor), pani (lady), páni (gent-min).
- preložiť, -m. -la P + do (into) Gen (+ Acc sth) to translate preložite (imper of preložiť) translate preložte do angličtiny/slovenčiny translate into

lemen); dom (house), dóm (cathedral); sud (barrel), sizinally, but fluctes), cum (catheral), sou (cather), sizi (filat) cout house), babka (grandma), babka (puppet); rad (line), råd (glad; teliglous order; awart). 1.2.3.5 臟 in literary formal Slovak is pronounced as [æ], otherwise as [e]; påsī; zmātok.

- 1.2.4.1 ia. ie. iu. o are the four Slovak diphthongs. They are ia, ie, ii), o are the four slovak ciphthongs. They are pronounced in the way that by English spelling could be represented as: ia [ye], ie [ye], iu [yu], ō [wo in swoo], and, in addition, they are pronounced as more
- viac, piatok, viem, vietor, cudziu, psiu, nôž. 1.2.4.2 With regard to length. Slovak diphthongs count as long

1.2.5.1 The pronunciation of most Slovak consonants is practically identical with English consonantal sounds (though some of them having different spelling in each

D C	bol, byt, báblika čai, čita, čín	(in	Enoli	sh spelled as ch)
113	džem, džez, dževot	(111	et i Rei	II opened do on
6	film, fit, fain	1		11
9	gágat, gunár, gombik	,		
	ja, moja, jedio	- 1	-81	y)
m	mama, myš, dom			
77	noha, sen, nový			
8	syn, sova, sito			
8 % W	škola, šaty, štýl	(sh)
	vino, voda, dva			
XXX	fax, xerox, Xenia			
2	zima, zuby, rezať			
ž.	žena, žaba, rvža	1	-	zh in Zhivago)

- 1.2.5.2 and w are pronounced differently from the way these letters are pronounced in English. Their Slovak
- mese seners are pronounced in English. Tier Systems pronunciation could graphically be represented in English as [y], [kv] and [y] respectively, e.g. jama, aqua, watt. 1.2.5.3 The following Slovak consonants differ from their English counterparts: a) **Explish** are not aspirated in Slovak, i.e. they are
 - not accompanied by the [n] sound: down. Dánsko, veda; kino, Katka, kilo; pero. Peter, pivo; tona, tenis, Betka;
 b) iii is pronounced with more "force": hora, noha,
 - hala;
 c) If is not pronounced as .dark", i.e. not with the tongue-tip turned backwards, but forwards:

 - tongue-up rumeo oackwards, but norwards:
 laske, lorm, hata;
 d) ∭ is "trilled", i.e. similar to its pronunciation in
 Scottish or Irlsh English: ryba, rane, drevo;
 ∭ can be syllable in Slovak, i.e. in combination
 with another consonant/other consonants they can form syllables: vlk, vrt, vina, Štrba, žina, trpl.

o, f, n, t are palatal (soft). They are pronounced not by touching the roof of the mouth with the tip of the tongue, but with the flattened front part of the tongue behind its tip: med, Duro, fan, pef, dlañ, tôña, fuká, fava; this palatalization also occurs in the cases of d. I. n, t followed by ill e, la, ie, iu (see also 1.2.2.4 above).

1.22.4 above).
However, these sounds can be found in some variants of English, e.g. In dew. fure, new, tune. b) all which are long and (similarly to I, r) syllabic (see 1.2.5.3 e):
viče, tict, krič. hrba, vria, krim;

c) is which is pronounced as Itsl in very quick succession

cena, vec, citrón;
d) a which is pronounced as [dz] in very quick succession: rádza, nevādza;

e) (all which is propounced similarly to b but with the back of the tongue approaching the back part of the roof of the mouth: chata, chyba, chlieb.

1.3 FEMININE SURNAMES - Ženské priezviská

 Feminine sumames can have the following forms:
 a) -ová is the most frequently occurring suffix and it is added to the male family sumame: Novák - Nováková Pekár - Pekárová.

The final - is dropped before adding -ové.
Minvada: - M used only when the syllable preceding the ending is

long): Veselý - Veselá, Vážny - Vážna; c) Foreign feminine sumames also take -ová: Kellőová, Streisandová, Nagyová

1.4 PAN, PANI AND SLECNA

The words pān and pan are polite references to a-dults, sectar is a reference to an unmarried young girl or woman. They are used with last names, degrees and professions, but often also with first names. In contrast to the speakers of English, the Slovaks do not use these with their own names.

stečna, -y, -y, -člen F miss, young ledy, unmarried woman stovenclins, -y F Stovak language atownik, -a, -y, -o M v coabulary, didnony ščastná cestu have a nice trip ščastný happy večer, -a, -y, -ov M avaning zbehom good-bye

vector, 18; 19; 70v at avening thehom good-bye advariations politic, concerning politieness (used only with instrinate neural)

1.4.2 Note that pán and pani are capitalized only at the be-only at the bepinning of sentences or statements, e.g. g. Pán Novák nie je doma. Doma je pán Starv, Starv,

Pan Noviki nei je doma. Doma je pán Starý. Starý.

Starý.

The above wordie can also seven to addrese strangens: ses sinagens: il used vithout a name, pane la used, vithoit is the vor-hich is the vor-calive case of the word pan. Ed.,

Plepalde, pane, któ je la bankar (Euxuse me, (sir), use me, (sir), where is the bank herat?

Panl and Seldra do not seldra (sir).

1.5 DOKTOR, DOKTORKA, PROFESOR, PROFESORKA

The words doktor, doktorka refer to a medical doctor redical doctor

1.5.1 The words oblitor, oblitoria refer to a medical doctor sedical doctor and/or to the bearer of an academic till.

1.5.2 If the words oblitor, oblitoria refer to an academic till end, as a rule the Stowak bearers of these titles of on to use them when introducing themselves. The same also applies for professor, professoria.

1.5.3 When addressing a doctor or professor in Stowak, in contast to English, the till the speeded by pár or paní (sieóra is not used), e.g. pán doctor, paní or professoria.

rolesorka To address a person as e.g. profesor or doktorka r doktorka

only would be impolite.

1.5.4 When referring to a third person, in polite or formal le or formal conversation the words pan and pani are used too "e used too.

Je tam pån profesor Brown. Må to pani profesorka. profesorka. a Professor, a Professor, Je tam pån profesor Brown. Må to pani profesorka.

1.55 When somebody is both a Doctor and a Profesorka.

in Stovak the latter is used when addressing the person. Pån profesor Silvka (Prof. PhDr. Jozef Silvka). ssing the r. Jozef

1.6 GENDER - Rnd

Slovak nouns have one of the 3 grammatical genders: tical genders: masculine M, feminine F and neuter N.

masculne M. termine F and neuter M. These are nilsvant for their case forms and gender concoot. As the gender is not , antural but grammals, and control of the state of the s 1.6.2 In the uncel der predictability see 5.2). We also present the nite-sent rise self-me wishch are important for the patient lypes and decleration of each noun, and which con-sents the beats commissible gent is exceptiblely pre-sented the beats commissible gent is exceptiblely pre-sented to the beat commissible gent in the substitution of the the ending or form of the gentive singular, after the semiconor his normalities plural, and the last form is the gentitive plural, e.g. weeker, 4.2, -7, 0.4f.

mama, -y, -y, mâm F ráno, -a, -a, rán N The case forms themselves will be studied only in the following chapters. However, for the sake of the com-a of the comdata, we present their basic forms with each word be-ginning in the first chapter already (for guidence on the vocabulary presentation see p. 5).

With algebreisv we present mit be discharged with a widence of the control of the control of the control of the With algebreisv we present mit be discharged with a widen of self-and to see p. 5). As a tule, the fermione ends in stream of the control of the control of the control of Strastiff M. –8; A. W. cutdle M. –18; F. –19 N. (for more details see 4.1).

CVIČENIA

I, Citajte, prosim: (This and the following pronunciation exercises are aimed only at reading, hence the meanings of the

words are neither given nor required to be identified or icamed.)
- oko, okno, dom, dom, domov, vodovod, bod. ráno,

noc, Karol, Róbert, tony, tóny, Tono, Toronto, hotovo, okolo, Oregon, Európa, Slovensko

mama, sama, ráno, máme, mame, rána, rana, kahát,

noha, padá, rády, rady, pas. pás, hlava, jama, dáma, pani, pán, páni - baví, robí, číta, vina, vína, viní, mína, kiná, ryby, rybí.

zimy, myši, myši, uši, vlasy, syči, vozy, vozi, nosy, no-si, činy, Čína, sily, silí, syry, závisiý, rýdzi, milý duša, ruža, muž, rub, rúb, zub, kus, vezú, Zuzana, zuby, pulz, haluz, núdza, Turecko, Luxemburg, Utah kôň, nôž, vôl, vôbec, tôňa, dôvod, pôvod, kôš, tobôž, rôsol, kôpor, bôl, kôra, stôl, pôsobí, rôzny

viac, diaľka, piatok, sviatok, Vianoce, vidia, riad, riadi viem, sieť, dielo, piesok, vietor, miesto, pieseň, Viedeň, biely, svieti, lieta, piest, tieň, niečo, kvietok cudziu, väčšiu, menšiu, tepšiu, staršiu

H. Citajte:

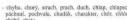
- tuto, tento, totálny, tenis, tričko, treba, tráva, tri, traia, trón, tradícia, trochu, Nitra, Prešov dom, dym, doba, Dana, Dušan, dobre, dva, dáva, doma, dúha, dodá, háda, rada, Dunaj

- kino, kilo, káva, kúpi, kam, kedy, kto, kolo, kapusta, - pero, pivo, pán, pani, Peter, preto, práca, pije, spí,

právo, potom, popol, stop bubon, bábika, byt, bál, bol, treba, slabý, bar, brat, bonbón, býk, bosý, chrbát, báseň

- ryba, rak, ráno, dobre, dobrý, večer, prosím, premiéra, príroda, robí, robota, poriadok, průd, trůba, vrčí, hrčí, Paríž, Rím, Praha, Amsterdam, Rakúsko, Ru-

hrd; Parž, Rim, Praha, Amsterdam, Rakusko, Ku-munsko, Bardgio, Bratislava, Stard Turk, Trendin, Timava, Ružomberok, Poprad vina, play, slako, hlboky, hlbka, dlžka, dlby, upi, tipne, vzga, hrba, kride, kizačka, vlča, vtta, stip-klo, krinić, mrvy, bř



chabý, chata
- cena, vec, cibuľa, citrón, Cyril, Cecília, ocot, celý, c tec. celkom, cval. práca, cvik, cvičenie, vrabec, chla-

pec, umelec Čína, čaj, čas, čačky, počasie, pečiem, koláč, čaro. čo, čie, čomu, plač, tečie, stačí

- fax. xerox, xylofón, Xaver, box, extra, prax - za dom. pred dom, pri škole, pod mostom, od mamy život, džavot, šaty, šije, hrádza, šum, plaší, smaží.

- spev, hnev, dievča, krv, div, vplyv, vplyvný, dav, splay, prv. prvši, povši, stav

IV Citaite proxim:

deti. dedo. delo. telo. divý. nedeľa, neviem. dediť, daleko, ten, fava, fahaf, otec, teória, fažký, titul, nif, ňuchaí, dlaň, kôň, ľavý, leží, ľúbiť, ľan, jeden, tento, ľad, lad, ľadový, hľaď, vtedy, nikto, nikdy, nemá, slečna, dedí, hodi, hody, hady, hadí, Detva, Devin, ďakujem

V. Give the corresponding feminine surnames:

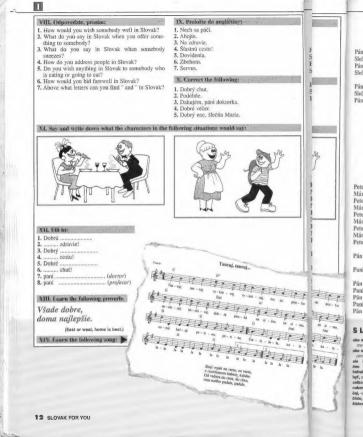
Novák, Kováč, Rybár, Horák, Baláž, Nový, Vážny, Veselý, Šťastný, Starý, Široký, Polák, Moravčík, Hora, Prayda, Smith, Wilson

Dobrý deň. Na zdravie Šťastnú cestu.

VII. What greetings would you use in Slovak:

SLOVAK FOR YOU 11





Prvé rozlovi Pán Horák: Dobrý deň. Slečna Nováková: Dobrý deň. Pán Horák: Ako sa máte, slečna Nováková? Slečna Nováková: Ďakujem, dobre,

A vy, pán Horák? Pán Horák; Ďakujem, tiež dobre. Slečna Nováková: Dovidenia. Pán Horák: Dovidenia.



Peter: Ahoi, Mária. Mária: Ahoi, Peter. Peter: Ako sa máš? Mária: Ďakujem, dosť dobre. A ty? Peter: Bohužial, nie velmi dobre. Mária: Prečo? Peter: Lebo zajtra mám skúšku, Mária: Tak veľa šťastia. Aboi.

Pán Mrkvička: Dobré popoludnie, pani Veselá.

Tak ako?
Pani Veselá: Ďakujem, chvalabohu, celkom dobre. A vy?
Pán Mrkvička: Jaj, nie dobre. Mám chrípku.

Pani Veselá: Už dlho? Pán Mrkvička: Už tri dni. Pani Veselá: Ajajaj. No. všetko dobré. Dovidenia. Pán Mrkvička: Dovidenia.

SLOVNÍK

aso as make? From any Sport (abornesses, person, or to a non-with without neets on for the sport of the sport

Pán Sokol: Vitaite. Pán Straka: Ďakujem. Ako sa máte? Pán Sokol: Ja dobre. Ale ako sa máte vy? Pán Straka: Ďakujem, dobre. Len som trochu unavený. Je to dlhá cesta. Ale som rád, že som už tu. Pán Sokol: Nech sa páči, sadnite si. Pán Straka: Ďakujem. Máte pekný dom. Pán Sokol: Ďakujem. Prosíte si kávu, čaj alebo whisky?

Pán Sokol: Dobrý deň, pán Straka. Pán Straka: Dobrý deň.

Pán Straka: Prosím si kávu. Pán Sokol: Moment. Nech sa páči, káva. Pán Straka: Ďakujem. A kde je pani Sokolová? Pán Sokol: Nie je doma. Je v práci. Ale o chvíľu je tu.

Pán Straka: Prepáčte, prosím, máte cukor? Pán Sokol: Áno, nech sa páči, cukor je tam. Pán Straka: Ďakujem. Káva je veľmi dobrá, silná. Pán Sukul: Fajn. Som rád, že ste tu.

dobré predpoludnile good moning (used during later mon hours att noun).

The production of the control of the control of the during second (in sepannou) of the during second (in sepannou) of the faign all right fine of the control of the control of the ratio of the control of the control of the control of the main chirples. There the fill usually only SgI F flux influenza: main chirples. There the fill usually only SgI F flux influenza:

čísto	číslovka	číslo	číslovka
0	nula		
1	jøden	6	šesť
2	dva	7	sedem
3	tri	8	osem
4	štyri	9	deväť
5	päť	10	desat

2.2 MORE ON SLOVAK SPELLING - Ešte o slovenskom pravopise

2.2.1 W and W are in Slovak positional graphical va-2.2.1 If and IV are in Slovak positional graphical variants conty (see also 1.2.3.2), and the pronunciation of each pair of these variants is the same, i.e. III and III respectively.

2.2.1.1 The distribution of IV and IV in principle depends on the preceding consonant, on its being soft, hard or

neutral, e.g.:

neutral, e.g.:
dym, divy, ohybe, cibula, nohy, deti, etc.
2.2.1.2 As to the opposition soft - hard the Slovak consonants are divided into:

Soft:	c,	dz,	1	and	all	with	mä	kčeň
Hard:	ď,	9,	h ₁	ch,	lc,	I,	n,	2
Houtral:	h,	f,	m,	p,	F ₂		₩,	

2.2.1.3 W and w are distributed according to the following

basic rules :
a) IM Is written after soft consonants, or after those which are pronounced as soft, i.e. palatals: clt, hrádzi, veci, boji, stoji, čin, živý, šije; dlvý, ticho,

detf, nic;
b) ### is written after hard consonants, e. g.:
nohy, frybe, chybe, cheky, taky, daw, chudy,
rany, ranny, ty, dotyka.
2.2.1.4 The distribution of ## and ## does not depend on

the preceding consonant in the following instances:
a) when the spelling is governed by the form of the

a) when the spelling is governed by the form of the grammatical ending dutils, is 49,59 M Norm Pi); before facilities and provided the spelling of the foreign spelling can be presented: No. Kybernelika, chirup, bloykel, civil, história, hystéria, nihilizmus, mymfa, titul, etc. In these instances the presence of Vir or yi'y is not caused by the rules of Slows spelling, but by the spelling in the foreign source spelling, but by the spelling in the foreign source of borrowing. The

chvalabohu fortunately, thank Godigoodness chvilla, o; -a, chvill F a (illidershot) what or the part of the part o

ten cnly, just
mat, man, majú NP to have
moment, -u; -y, -ov M moment; just a moment my we, us naučit sa, -im sa, -ia sa P + Acc to learn sth nauč/te sa (Imper of naučiť sa) learn

14 SLOVAK FOR YOU

spelling of foreign words can also depend on the degree of their assimilation in Slovak, e.g. the English word team can be spelled as team and the spe

2.2.1.5 Neutral consonants, i.e. b, f, m, r, s, x y pointing allow for the writing of either life yi?, there do tribution in the particular words being conditioned his-toically and traditionally. Parameters inbution in the particular words being conditioned letricially and tacformally. Examingletick ryba, sixty
sixty, fielt, harly, mys, pipe, pyshy, fireb, ryba, sixty
sixty, fielt, harly, mys, pipe, pyshy, fireb, ryba, sixty
sixty, field, harly, mys, pipe, pyshy, fireb, ryba, sixty
sixty, field, harly, mys, pipe, pyshy, fireb, ryba, sixty
sixty, field, harly, mys, field, field, field,
in Slovak elementary schools the chitdre lamal lists
of words, in which yis written after these consonants.
To exemptify them, let us present here the list of
slovak words in which y is written after the
Slovak words in which y is written after the
Slovak words in which y is written after the
Slovak words in which y six written after the
Slovak words in which y six written after the
Slovak words in which y is written after the
Slovak words in which y is written after the
Slovak words in which y is written after the
Slovak words in which y is written after the
Slovak words in which y is written after the
Slovak words in which y is written after the
Slovak words in which y is written after the
Slovak words in which y is written after the
Slovak words in which y is written after these consonants.

2.4.1 k. Int. you, skyl,
shiften feam lists
words ("selected hisse commonants."

2.4.1 k. Int. you, skyl,
shiften feam lists
words ("selected hisse commonants."

2.4.1 k. Int. you, skyl,
shiften feam lists
words ("selected hisse commonants."

2.4.1 k. Int. you, skyl,
shiften feam lists
words ("selected hisse commonants."

2.4.1 k. Int. you, skyl,
shiften feam lists
words ("selected hisse commonants."

2.4.1 k. Int. you, skyl,
shiften feam lists
words ("selected hisse commonants."

2.4.1 k. Int. you, skyl,
shiften feam lists
words ("selected hisse commonants."

2.4.1 k. Int. you, skyl,
shiften feam lists
words ("selected hisse commonants."

2.4.1 k. Int. you, skyl,
shiften feam lists
words ("selected hisse commonants."

2.4.1 k. Int. you, skyl,
shiften feam lists
words ("selected hisse commonants."

2.4.1 k. Int. you, skyl,
shiften feam lis

byk.

In the Appendix to this textbook (see p. 122) a cominfed ion of Warw deplete list of "vybrané slová" is presented.
In grammatical endings the distribution of 22 90 detem or paradigm pends on the given grammatical pattern or paradig Examples: slabý (Adj M, Nom Sg), slabí (Adj M, Nom Pl), stol; (Noun M, -Hum Nom Pl), boli (Varb Pres 3rd Sg) dvory (Noun M, -Hum Nom Pl), doktori (Noun M +Hum Nom Sg). W Mom Pl) etals

2.3 MORE PRONUNCIATION RULES - Ďalšie pravidlá výslovnosti

woiced unpaired: j, i, ī, i, m, n, ň, r, \acute{r} j, h, \lor , \rightleftarrows , $\ifmmode \ensuremath{\mathfrak{d}}\else{}\fi$ velocatess paired: p, $\ifmmode \ensuremath{\mathfrak{t}}\else{}\fi$ j, h, \lor , \rightleftarrows , $\ifmmode \ensuremath{\mathfrak{t}}\else{}\fi$ j, h, \lor , $\thickspacefmmode \ensuremath{\mathfrak{t}}\else{}\fi$ j, h, $\thickspacefmmode \ensuremath{\mathfrak{t}}\else{}\fi$ j, $\thickspacefmmode \ensuremath{\mathfrak{t}}\else{}\f$

 Within assimilation the following changes take place:
 a) (paired) voiced consonants devoice in word-final position: dub [dup], obed [obet], voz [vos];

by the last consonant in a cluster determines voicing:
 hladká (hlatká), všade (fšade), ťažko (faško), vzplerač (fsplerač), where d, v, ž, vz become devoiceb defore the voicieles consonant:
 kde (gda), nikdy (řígdi), where k becomes voiced

before the voiced consonant.

Rule b) also applies to words in contact, i.e. sounds planting of the at the end of one word and at the beginning of the

at the error or net wow are at the congraming or are following word, i.e., been two (besided), plot stronu at the congramment of the congramment o because of the following voiced consonant;
2. s bratom [zbratom], dnes doma [dnezdoma].

2.4 PERSONAL PRONOUNS - Osobné zámená

In Slovak there are nine personal pronouns, five for singular and four for plural. Out of these 3rd person singular has three forms and 3rd person plural 2 forms.

you they (M +Anim) they (M - Anim, F, N) 980

2.4.1.1 N is used as a reference to a person with whom we

are on informal terms:

Måria, ty måš zajtra skúšku?

2.4.1.2 iý is used either as a plural reference (to more than one person), or to a person with whom we are on for-Vv máte chrínku, nán protecor?

Vy male chripku, pán profesor?

2.4.1.3 on (he), iona (she), iona (sl) are used as pronoun references to the respective three genders.

2.4.1.4 As has already been mentioned (see 1.6), gender in Slovia is not a "natural" category, but a grammatical one. As a result, e.g., inanimate nouns can be of any

one. As a desurit, e.g., manimate nouns can be of any of the three genders, cf.:

stôf (table) M. stolička (chair) F, okno (window) N. Similarly, nouns referring to animate beings do not necessarily have the gender logically corresponding to their sex, cf. dievča (girl) N, chlapčisko (derogatory for boy) N, ry-ba (fish, both male and female) F.

Da (its), both male and temale) F.

Consequently, pronominal references are used according to the gender, not the sex, nor according to the opposition animate-inanimate. Hence, e.g. device a nor, chipplicisk o nor. The gender has to be learned with each noun. For gender predictability see

2.4.1.5 one is used as a reference to M -Anim, N and F.

Origi is used as a reference to M -Anim, N and F. However, it tends to be declining in use and is often replaced by oni.

In Stovak, personal pronouns are often dropped because the verbal endings express the categories of person and number. 2.4.1.7 Personal pronouns are sometimes preserved in initial

resonal pronouns are sometimes preserved in initial statements, and usually preserved when they need to be communicatively stressed or contrasted, Ct:
Ja som Peter Novy, Som profesor.
Onli siz & Clevelandu. Si Američania.
My sme zo Slovenska. My nile sme Američania. Oni

2.5 BYT - To Be

JLES

an be influenced

nange caused by

iges take place:

2.5 to (ťaško), z become

ion plural 2

2.5.1)nant;

2.5.1 The verb byt is irregular and two different roots s-

	igť			Negat	for: nebyl	r	
som si je je je	I am you are he is she is it is	Pi (my) sme (vy) ste (oni) sû (ony) sû	we are you are they are		nie som nie si nie je nie je nie je	(vy) (onl)	nie sme nie sta nie sú nie sú

2.5.1.1 The form si of the verb byt is used within an informal relationship to the addressee:
Peler, si unaveriy?
2.5.1.2 The form sid of the verb byt is used as a plural form,

or within a format relationship to the addressee, e.g. Ste tu. Peter a Mária? Ste unavený, pán Novák?

2.5.1.3 Note that all is homonymous with the reflexive formant si, e.g. Tv si tu? Prosim si kávu, (see also 2.8)

2

Proxim si kāvu. (see also 2.8)

2.5.1.4. After the demonstrative pronoun the choice of 3rd Pers Sg or PI depends on whether the noun that follows is in Sg or PI:

To je māj doktor. - To sū maji doktori.

To je md doktor. To si maj doktor.

The same alba applies for concord with other verba.

2.5.1.5 The conjugated forms of the verb girl are negated to the configuration of the particle replaced to the the appropriate verbal form, e.g. on nie je professor.

2.5.1.6 The infillrities form of the verb by far negated with the help of the negative profes. ne. Hence, in. Stovak Harlief's farmous statement made:

Bvť či nebvť, to ie otázka.

2.6 MAT - To Have

2.6.1 The verb met' is conjugated in the following way:

mil	040		Things.	Negation: nee	uct
Sg (fa) máss (fy) máš (on) má (one) má (one) má	I have you have he has she has it has	(ivy) máme (ivy) máte (oxi) majú (ony) majú	me have you have they have	Sg (js) nemám (ly) nemáš (on) nemá (ona) nemá (ona) nemá	P) (mj) nemáme (vj) nemáte (on) nemajú (ony) nemajú

2.6.1.1 imag is negated with the help of the negative grefix ne- (this prefix is also used to negate all other verbexcept byt).

2.6.1.2 Note that the root vowel is short in the infinitive and the 3rd person plural: mat', majú, white in other forms

2.6.1.3 The reflexive verb mat'sa is conjugated the same way as mat, e.g. Mám sa dobre. Aj on sa má dobre.

2.7 ABSENCE OF ARTICLES - Neexistencia členov

Stovak does not have any articles (counterparts of the English a, an, the) accompanying nouns:

a/the new car - nove auto anima old house - starý dom

amme or nouse - stary dom

afthe good student - dory študent.

In some contexts the English a/an can be translated
by the numeral jaden/jadra/jedno (one) or by an identified pronoun, e.g. najaký/najaká/hejákó (some);

There is a student there. Je tam jeden/nejáký štu-272

dent.
2.7.3 In some contexts the English the can be translated by the demonstrative pronouns tentish (that) the demonstrative pronouns tentish (that) title (those), e.g. The doctor is tired. - Ten doktor je unavaný.

Tá doktorka je unavená.

2.8 REFLEXIVE FORMANTS SA, SI - Zvratné formanty sa, si

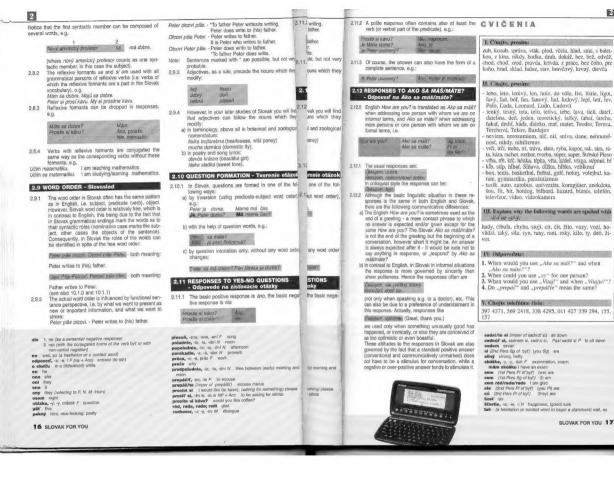
In Slovak there are two reflexive formants (often called reflexive pronouns), sa and si. They take the second sion (syntactic member position) in the sentence:

1 2 dobre. My se member position in the sentence:

1 2 mame dobre. My se member prosite sid kavu?

1 2 mame dobre. Prosite sid kavu?





Pani Široká: Dobré ráno, pani doktorka. Doktorka Hrušková: Dobré ráno, pani Široká.

Doktorka Hrussková: Dobre dano, Jani dokorka. Tak ako sa máte dnes? Pani Široká: Bohužial zle, pani dokorka. Zas to srdce. Doktorka Hrušková: Dobre, pani Široká: Tu je, prosím, liek. Pani Široká: Dakujem pekne, pani doktorka. Tak dovidenia. Doktorka Hrušková: Dovidenia.

Doktorka Hrusková: Dovidenia.

Muž: Dobrý deň. Áno, le, velc sa páči, sadnite si.

Muž: Dakujem. Ja som Vlk.

Zena: Tobří ydeň. Jano, le, velc sa páči, sadnite si.

Muž: Dakujem. Ja som Vlk.

Zena: Teší ma. Ja som Zajacová. Ste z Bratislavy?

Muž: Nie, som z Nitry, Idem domov.

A vy ste odkiaľ, paní Zajacová?

Žena: Ja som zo Žiliny. Tam máme dom. Žilina je pekné mesto.

Pán Starý: Dobrý deň. Mám už, prosím. Pán Starý: Dobrý deň. Mám už. prosím. fotográfie na vízum hotove? Pani Nová: Dobrý deň. Ako sa, prosím, voláte? Pán Starý: A, prepáčte, Ja som Starý. Volám sa Ján Starý. Pani Nová: Počkajie, prosím, pán Starý. Ano, už sú hotové. Nech sa páči. Pán Starý: Dakujem. Co platím?

Pani Nová: Dvesto korún.

Pán Starý: Nech sa páči, tu sú peniaze. Pani Nová: Ďakujem. Pán Starý: Dovidenia. Pani Nová: Dovidenia. A šťastnú cestu.



Mariu Krátka: Ia som Maria Kratka. Som slovenská studentka. Som zo Žiliny.
Toto je Peter Young. Je z USA.
Peter Young: Dobrý deň, pán profesor. Ja som americký student. Studujen tu slovenský jazyk. Teraz budem váš študent.



e, je tu, livka. Profesor Slivka: Vitajte.

Peter Young: Dakujem, pán profesor. Profesor Slivka: Odkiaľ kujem, pán







Ferko: Haló! Dobrý deň. Tu Fero. Mama: Haló! Prosím? Prepáčte, nerozumiem. Kto je tam?
Ferko: Tu Fero. Je, prosim, Katka doma?
Mama: Áno, je. Moment. Katka, máš telefón. Katka: Haló, prosím? Ferko: Ahoj, Katka. Tu Fero. Ako sa máš? Katka: Dobre. A ty? Ferko: Fajn. Máš čas? Katka: Prečo? Ferko: Pod do kina. Ferko: Teraz. Katka: Dobre. Ferko: Tak čau v kinc. Katka: Čau.

Hotel

Pán Taylor: Prepáčte, prosím, kde je hotel Lux? Muž: Tu vľavo. Nie je ďaleko. Je veľmi blízko.

Recepcia Pán Taylor: Dobrý večer.

Recepčná: Dobrý večer. Prosím? Pán Taylor: Je tu rezervovaná izba na tri noci na meno Samuel Taylor? Som z USA. Recepčná: Moment, Áno, mám to, Nech sa páči, Je to izba č. 213. Je tam aj WC, kúpeľňa, teplá a studená voda, telefón a televízor. Dobre? Pán Taylor: Áno, dobre.

Recepčná: Prosím si váš pas, pán Taylor, potrebujem jeho číslo. Pán Taylor: Nech sa páči. Recepčná: Ďakujem. A toto je váš kľúč. Dobrú noc.

Pán Taylor: Dobrú noc.

to the interinage before noon at noon in the afternoon in the evening at night

fagin well, fine: ".e., ".e." | F protograph; forlegrafia na visuam visuapholograph
total priodograph
blook), ".e.", ".e." M hotel blook), ".e.", ".e. M hotel blook)
folian (In Pers Sp. of tit) I am going
bloom dessore I am goong home
latt, ".e.", ".e." M hotel
latt, ".e.", ".e." M hotel
latt, ".e.", ".e." M language
jedendate" elseve

John (MN Passessive Pronoun) his its liet help with the movestorens bedy whether wheth

SLOVAK FOR YOU 21

SLOVNÍK

á Interi oh ako sa voláš? what is your name? (Sg within an exformal relationship)
also sa volate? what is your name? (Pt; or Sg within a formal

retationship)
americký (xi) American
bl(zko Adv near, nearby
budem (Future Tense of byt) | will be
čas, -t; -y, -ov M time
čo what

co what
co platfim? how much is it? (Illerally: how much do I pay?')
d'akujem pekue thank you vety much
d'akeko Adv. fat

20 SLOVAK FOR YOU

develtivesial ninely develtivesial ninely develtivesial nineleem delibe (for s) long time deve to clay de 10, into control con



3.1 HANDWRITING - Písmo písané rukou

Although so far this has not been acknowledged in textbooks of Slovak, there are considerable differences between Slovak and English handwriting ances between slovax and english inacovillary. These can leed to difficulties in reading handwritten texts, or even to misinterpretation or illegibility, and cause obstacles above all in personal correspon-dence and in hand-written documents. 3.1.2 Therefore, this textbook, for the sake of demonstration tion, companson, and correct usage or reading re-sents the standard Slovak handwriting as taught a Slovak schools and, along with it, the America handwriting (see p. 23) as taught at American el mentary schools (the latter from Bowman/Nobl Handwriting, Bowman/Noble Publishers, Inc.).

> ako, mama, Adam byť, dobre, Brezno cely, ulica, Cyrit

dom. študent. Devin

hotový, noha, Helena

chvířa trochu Choč

idem nič Irena

iem, mola, Ján

kedy, pekná, Katka

len, malý, Levoča mám, doma, Mária

12345678910

leto ie Eva film, telefón, Filip gajdy, Ilga, Gabčíkovo

aka, mama, Adami byl, dobru, Brewno alij, ulua, Cyril dom, student Devin

dom, sudemk, Island Leto, je, Eva filmi, kelefon, Filip gajdry, Ligar, Galříkovo hosový, moha, Helena chvíla, srochu, Choč h Hh ch Ch ch The Ch idem, mio, Irena N II

silemi, mile, Juma jemi, majku, Jam kudu, nahan, Nakka kun, malaj, silenoka masa, masa, Mikaa masa, otno, Nikaa oma, oto, Ukaaa ona, oto, Otoikava som, musko, Slommake

naša dnes Nitra ona, sto, Orava prosím, teplý, Poprad quarz, aqua, Quebeck ráno, prepač, Rožňava som, mesto, Glovensko

som, mesto, Slovenski Sam, olec, Trencin tam, otec, Trenčín W w WW X X XX ux, musim, Uh, už, musím, Uh woda, dra Mera voda, dva, Viera watt, Walter xxxov, bor, Xaviev xerox, box, Xavier
my, syn, Youna
xima, xaw, Luxana zima, raz, Zuzana

Ny Yy

12345678910

mesisc, -a e -ov M month moon mesto, a, a, miset N town, city miesto, -a, a, miset N seat, place million, -e; -y, -ov M one million mbj, mole, mole wy, mine mss, -a, -, -ov M man, (nimit) husband

must, a, a, a, v, or M min. (uthral) husband na mone is the name na obed at noon na potudrile at noon nerozumten() i do not understand nerozumten() i do not understand nerozumten() i not to understand noon occurred in the nerozumten APP not to understand noon occurred in the nerozumten in the occurred in oc

22 SLOVAK FOR YOU

commade* egiteen
pide, -u.Y.-ov. Mr passport
piditeelest iff
piditeelest in
piditeelest

3.1.3 Of course, in addition to the differences in the two standards of henovirting presented above, there also coor includual differences making the statution still more complicated cross-linguistically. As to American handwriting, let us now present what are considered handwriting demons in American andwidual hand-landwriting demons in American andwidual handwriting (from Bowman/Noble, p. 42):

Oo Pp Ss It 3456789

T. billion of 8. I libra o with ap cot | 2/ 7/7 7.252 7787 200 100 t. e tDore ----L-x-+-x0-Numera. Demons

3.1.4 As you may have noticed, interestingly enough, some of the samples of demons in American hand-writing currently occur in the standard or individual handwriting of many Slovaks.
 3.1.5 As to the American and Slovak standard handwritings, please note the most striking differences:



English Le Le I pp2 p w N 77

powedute ritiper of powedar? say pewedir power powedar powedar? say pewedir power powedar powedar? It is say prepetitif, err, err # P = Dat pital + ACE (stiff) to excuse prepetitif, erroper of prepatitif occuse me predictie, erroper of prepatitif occuse me predictie, erroper of presentation to excuse me predictie, erroper of presentation of present

Zentier not funcionazioni per ineming acreeming in recepting, in -e, «1 F mospition (office in a hotel) recepting, in -e, «1 F mospition (office in a hotel) reception(-e) (diembelmate) recenting (-e) (diembelmate) (diembelmate)

srdce, a srdca, srdc N heart ste one hundred stretnutte, -la: -la, -l N meeting studeny Adj coxi Sestitesiat sxty Sestast sxteen

Goothad's Joseph

d'Armast' four-ten
d'Armast' four-ten
d'Armast' four-ten
d'Armast' four-ten
d'Armast' four-ten
d'Armast' four-ten
devinders four-ten
tenras non
ten

3.2 CARDINAL NUMERALS 11 AND ABOVE - Základné číslovky od 11 vyššie

The following table lists cardinal numerals from 11 a

11 15 16	iedenäsť			
	dvanásť	20	dvadsať	21 dvadsatjeden
. 13	tonasť	30	tridsat'	
14	štrnásť	40	štyridset	48 štyridsaťšesť
15	patnasť	50	patdesiat	
16	sestnásť	60	sestidesia!	
17	sedemnásť	70	sedemdesiat	72 sedemdes atdva
18	osemnast	80	asemdesiat	
19	devatnasť	90	deväľdes at	
100	sto	1 000	tisic	1 000 000 m lion
200	dvesto	2 000	dvetisic	
300		3 000	Infisio	
400	Municipa	4 000	žtvritis ir	

3.2.2 Symbol 4.000 symbol 2.3.2.3 Symbol 4.000 symbol 3.3.4.3 Symbol 2.3.3 Symbol 2.3.3 Symbol 2.3.4.3 Symbol 2

avoj-troj-štvor

e.g. jednosto, jednoizbový, dvojsty, trojsty, štvorstý, dvojposteľový, trojízbový, štvorposteľový (see also 4.5.5 e).

taply warm
todi ma nice to meet you
tiefe one thousand
to it; that
toto this
treff third (in sequence)
tridiset thirden
the thirden
the thirden visiting one

trinant thateen
tu (je) (when identifying oneself in a telephone call) this is
two, two, two (intrin 2nd Pers Sg Possessive Pronoun)

v/vo + Loc at, in, v kine at/in the movies/cinema váš, vaša, vaše (2nd Pers PI or Fmi 2nd Pers Sg Po

Pronoun) your(s) vizum, viza, viza, viz N visa

If 5-9 occur in compound ordinal numerals and if 119 forms, e.a.

roms, e.g. päľsty, osemstý, šesťizbový, deväťposteľový.

Rhythmic shortening does not allow a long vowe table to be followed by another long one in Star Slovak. Note that diphthongs count as long. 3.9.1 Consequently, a regularly long ending is shorter the preceding syllable is long, e.g.:

kolo, kolá (Nom Pi of N) sólo, sóla miesto miesta pekny (Adj M) vážny, smiešny mudry, horuci

nesú (3rd Pers Pi)

Expantions to the rhythmic shortening do occur, but they are rare (e.g. v listi - among the leaves, kvietia - from the blossoms) and are given in dictinaries with each word concerned.

3.4 DIVIDING SYLLABLES - Delenie slabík

In Slovak, syllables are divided differently from English, on the bass of different rules, e.g. demo-cratic vs de-mo-kra-lic-ky.

In Stovak syllables are divided on the basis of the

2 in Storak systables are divided on the basis of oil following full and before the following consonant of a separate owner (which is not part of a diphthong) rf+no, rr-fe-no, drak-upsm; b) consonantal clusters occurring on the morphological boundaries between a prefix and the root are divide boundaries between a prefix and the root are divide

vitieve on the left; to the left v need at right vealer; volved, vealer volders, vity, vitof of vealer volders are vitorious on NP to be celled, to have done in volume members unvalidable many to be prompted. visuable, five WEG (vec) (Novidee) N to left, restroom (lodles) room, marks room).

ze from (used before z, s or a consonantal cluster) Zena, -v, y, Zen F woman; (Infini) wife

e) note the fact that the pairs of letters which are pronounced as one sound, i.e. dz, dż, ch are india sible, e.g. me-dza, há-dże, mu-cha.

Projective PROHOUNE

3.5.1 In Slovak there are the following possessive

100	F moja	moje tvoje jeho jej	my your his her	M náš váš ich	naša vaša ich	naše vaše lch	our your their
-	leito	in this	rts	Mildle total	Marille !	the the time	п

in Slovak, possessive pronouns for the 1st and 2nd an olivers, possessive pronouns for the 1st and 2nd persons singular and plural have three different forms each for the respective genders of the single phenomenon with regard to which possessiveness is expressed, e.g..

mů otec tvoj sex náš doktor vníš problém	moja mama tvoja univerzita naša skuška vaša Amerika	N moje šťashe tvoje čislo naše rádio vaše mesto
A 14 1 A		

3.5.3 Note that the choice of the possessive pronoun does not depend on the sex or gender of the "owner(s)".

3

commer(s)**
Peter: to je tvoja káva. Mána, to je tvoja káva.
The possessives for 3rd persons singular and pural do not have differing forms for each of the geneers of the phenomena possessed. 3rd person singular has two forms. has two forms

of the plantamera possessed. 3rd person singular to the plantamera possessed. 3rd person singular the plantamera possessed and person plantame only one form. (the literature) 35 Similarly to the situation in personal pronouns (see 2.6.11., 2.6.1.2), the object of the situation in personal pronouns is used for one person with whom anywhat pronoun is used for one person with whom we are on informat terms, the 2nd person plantal for more than one person or one person with whom we are on format terms, e.g., Peter, to je hoya takva. Pratetais to je vala fotografia, Part otios, to je vala fotografia, Part otios, the person plantamera possessive pronouns on emphatic and emphatic possessive pronouns of the plantamera proposition of non-emphatic and emphatic possessive pronouns of the plantamera person plantamera person perso

sic. In deviak me above fisted Slovak pronouns (see 3.4 1) are used in both shutations. That its my coffee. The toffee is mine, That coffee is mine, That co

CVICENIA

Divide the following works scier slovensky, dabry, hrdina, mestac osemnast, pre-pade Jaka stretnute dopline, vrchny, brniholee, od-pom vrdc indsa, hrdia, brzddi, študentka, vlčt, den-nadojecky, osef, hotel, mestaky, krnihov, prorodzeny, obdidział, ocellarsky, environmentálny, univerzitný

1970 1. Peter ... chrípku. 2. (Ja) ne... liek. 3. My ... čas. ale ori ... 4. Ty ... zajtra skúšku? 5. Vy ... pekný dom 6. .. Mária teletőn? 7. Ty ... jeho číslo? 8. Kde ... pán Novák dom? 9. Pani Široká už ... liek 10. Ja ne... pas

reading on a tape, and then disterning to your recording write down, without the help

a) dei, dom, dobył, st. čt. cm. čin. Siskin, stastny, ne-joji sa, hndza, rok), strach; rany, syn. sila, sila-dom, druk, dicho, pretorie to Stastnić cestu. Bo hažidi, zajira india skiškiu, Som trochu unaveny, Prodin si čią u cutor. Prepádice, od palauti? nech sa plži, toto je jeho čislo. Odkiali je táto žena? Slečna, posim s kláč.

1. Iy. – študent? 2. Áno, ja ... študent. 3. ... slovenský ładen. 4. Jean ... americká študentka. 5. Vy ... unavený. 6. Odnal ... pam Youngová? 7. ... z New Yorku. 8. Mária

... Sfastná 9, My ... doma. 10, Oni ... v prácr. 11, ... to da-leko? 12, Vy ... z Bratislavy? 13, Kde ... ich hotel?

1. Ask a person about his or her name. Ask where he/she is from. Tell the person where you are from.

2. Over the phone invite your friend to the movies.

3. Voil professor Noviková lintroduce your American and the studies Stovak to her.

4. Ask who studies Stovak to her.

5. Go to pick yourself and say you are his suudent of Slovak.

5. Go to pick up your medication. Ask whether it is ready and how much it.

6. You are a waiter. Your customer asks you for something but you do not understand while. The customer repeats it. You tell the person to wait a moment, and then bring what was asked for.

7. Ask at a hotel whether a room is reserved for your friend for 2 nights.

M. Dopline:

Pani Hrušková: Dobrý deň, ... doktorka. Doktorka Hrušková: Dobrý deň, pau Nová. Ako sa ...? Paní Nová: Dakujem, dnes me ... dobre Doktorka Hrušková: Prečo? Pani Nová: ... chríoku Pani Nová: ... chrípku Doktorka Hrušková: Počkajté. - Áno, je .. chrípka.

Tu ... liek Pani Nová: Dakujem, ... doktorka Dovidema. Doktorka Hrušková: Dovidema A všetko

SLOVAK FOR YOU 25



Fil. Beverzie po stovesaky. now, today, tomorrow, why, when, where from, welcome, excuse me, to the movies, nice to meet you, bye, all the best, good luck, unfortunately, fortunately, excuse me, I do not understand, I do not know, just a moment

VIR. Write down as words the following numbers:

15, 45, 50, 9, 73, , 39, 1 768, 5 879 356

IX. Somebody has just said something and you have not understood part of it. Say "Prepdete nerozumiem", and then ask with the help of the words in brackets:

Priklad: John ie doma (kto) Prendčte, nerozumiem, Kto is

- doma'

 1. Peter je z USA. (odkiał)

 2. Mária sa má dobre (uko)

 3. Otec je unavený. (kto)

 4. Zajtra mám skúšku. (ked),

- 4. Zajira mdm sodsku, (kedv).
 5. Mara nemá štaste (*č.)
 6. Pan Starý nemá čas. (*ko.)
 7. Ten muž sa volá Ján (ako.)
 8. To je Peter. (*ko.)
 9. To je voja čáva. (kde.)
 10. Tam je cukor. (*če.)
 11. Pan sám dosom (*kde.)
 12. Pan sám dosom (*kde.)
 13. To je sodsom (*kde.)
 14. Jaho martického (*čo.)
 15. Tam je váš hek (*kde.)
 15. Tam je váš hek (*kde.)

X. Explain why the following words are spelled; with -i/-i or -y/-y:

unavený, whisky, dobrý, páči, pekný, prosím si, číslo, ty, vy, knno, kedy, vitajte, slovenčina, slovenský, angličtina, americký, pani, zo Žiliny, teší, me, vietor, filharmônia

X Prejotte do anglictoy:

Pani Z, auxu a Le ir rezervo ma v/ba na meno Zajaková ² Receptini. Nie, nie je, Pani Zajanová ² A mfa volní izbo? Receptini. Ano, márne Na dnes² Pani Zajanová ² Na dnes a na zajtra. A je tam kúpelňa? Receptini. Ano, je Pani Zajanová ² Dobe Čo platím? Receptini. Osemso korún.

XII. Use Slovak possessive pronouns correspond-ing to the English ones given in brackets:

(hus; čas; (my) luck, (nur) doktorka, (your) šťastie; (ther) ks-no; (nur; profesor; (my) chrípka, (your) srdce; (her) pas; (your) káva; (thetr; študent; (our) univerzita; (your) dom; (his) skóš-ka, (my) kápelňa; (her) šľáč

Example. To je môj liek.

Prepáčie to me je váš liek. To je môj liek

1. To je naša izba

- To je jeho profesor.
 Tu je ich telefon

- 4. Peter je ich študent.

- Tu je jej káva
 Tu je jej káva
 Toto je môj pas
 To je môja koruna
 To je ich liek
 Ito je môj čaj.

 To je môj problém

XIV. Odpovedzie:

- 1. Kedy mate čas? (in the evening)
 2. Kedy je pán Brown v hotelt? (at night)
 3. Kedy na Mária skisla? (in the morning)
 4. Kedy si prosš kavu (in the aftermoon)
 5. Kedy ide Katka do kina? (now)
 6. Kedy študujete slovenčinu? (before noon)

XV. Citajte, prosim:

Fran, Hlohomo, Felenmina ulica cisto 4 Gabakoro, ale nema, prepácte, Notalny chaos. Trolen, dom telo 174

NOVL Preložte do slovenčiny:

- Here you are this is my passport.
 That is his mother
 Excuse me, that is my whisky.
 Professor, excuse me, that is her seat.
 Excuse me, doctor, where is my medication?
 His lather and mother are in the USA?
 Mary has my house and my heart.

KVII. Preložie do slovenčiny a odpovedzie:

- 3. What is your name?

 3. Where are you from?

 3. Are you a Showla?

 4. Are you as American?

 5. Have you been in the USA/Slovakia a long time?

 6. Are you a studen?

 7. What do you study?

 8. How are you today?

 9. Are you iter?

 10. Are you largy?

 10. Are you largy?

 11. Explain your passport here?

 13. Is this your key?

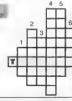
 14. Do you have your passport here?

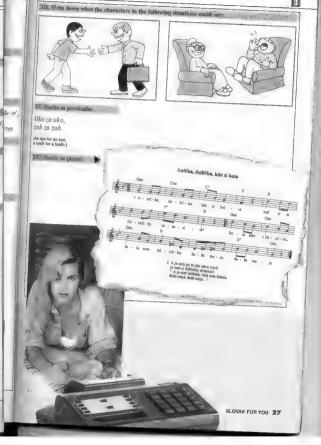
 15. Would you like coffee?





6 SIX (The box should contain a word for a number ending





3



Ja som Peter Young Som z USA, z Clevelandu. Teraz som na Slovensku. Študujem slovenčinu. Moia rodina

nie je veľká: moji rodičia – otec a mama, moji súrodenci – sestra a brat a moii

starý otec. Mój otec je úradník v bunke. Moja mama a
teľka Moja sestra je ešte malá. má 8 rokov. Volá sa Ann. Je žiačka. Mój
brat má 20 rokov. Je Soffer, teraz v lastne mixifár. Volá sa John. Je vysoky,
veľmi veselý a sympatický. Ženatý nie je, ale má už dievča. Je Prancúzka,
má 18 rokov a je manekýnka. Samorzejme, je štíhla a pekná.
Moja stará mama je otcova mama. Je zo Slovenska, ale už je Američanka.
Mýa stará mama je otcova mama. Je zo Slovenska, ale už je Američanka.
Býva v USA do roku 1942. Je už stará, má 83 rokov. Je nizka a trochu tučná. Vzdy je veľmi veselá, milá a dobrá. Mój starý otec je otcov otec. On je
z fiska, ale už je tiež Američan. Je tu už 65 rokov. Je veľmi škovný a mádry. Má rád históriu Moji starí rodičta sú manželia už 60 rokov a sú na penzil. Bývajú v New Yorku, ale myslim. Ze teraz sú na Florde. Aj tarn majú
byt Mamun otec a mamina mama už zomzeli.
Pozziře, tu je naša fotografia. Sú tarn aj moji bratranci a moje sestemi-

yt. Manun otec a maninia mama už zomreli.
Pozzite, ti je naša fotografia. Sū tam aj moji bratranci a moje sesternice, moji strýkovia a moje tety.
Moja priateľka Mária je Slovenka. Studuje na univerzite angličtinu. Jej otec je lekir a mama je predavačku. Mária
je zo Zliliny, Jej brat mał 14, je este žiak. Niekedy je

veřmí zlý, ale mak je veselý a zábavný.

Môj otec je veřmí rád, že študujem slovenčinu. Moj otec je vermi rad, ze studujem slovenkino.

On nevie po slovensky. Po slovensky vie len
moja stará mama a ja. Viem už celkom dobre
písať aj čítať. len hovoriť ešte neviem veľmi dobre.

Ale čo nie je, môže byť. A tak sa učím.



SLOVNÍK

SLOVNIK

actionate, **, **, actions **, actions **, **, actions **, **, **, actions **, **, actions **, action **, actions **,

28 SLOVAK FOR YOU

6e viral (abodi e substance phenomenon, thing) débitum, «... γ. σν. M. data defera, γ. γ. σο. P. daughter deche, a-codica, «... γ. σο. P. daughter deche, a-codica, «... σο. σω. σω. M. (abrill) grandischer dechety kernin der Democratike von Mittenden kernin dechety kerni dechety kernin dechety kernin dechety kernin dechety kernin dech

Príbuzní

otec mama brat sestra bratranec sesternica

DOTAZNÍK

Krstné meno: Priezvisko: Rodne meno: Dátum narodenia: Miesto narodenia: Vek;	- Emilia
Pohlavie: Stav: Národnosť: Štátna príslušnosť: Adresa: ulica PSC	ženske vydatá slovenská slovenská republika Člán 79
Zamestnanie: Zamestnávateľ: Číslo pasu: 000777	. predavačka
Détues	0 1

Podpis: E. Graffe

PROTIKLADY

PRO

Man Street

zábavný šikovný vesclý nízky malý štíhly

howerfy, dr. et. http://dx.com/it-po-particle/proceedings/po-particle/po-parti

manfelika, y, -y, -liek F Milg milg sind not not need, mild sind not need to need

SLOVAK FOR YOU 29

4

4 1.1 Slovak adjectives have different forms for each of the three genders, i.e. the gender of the noun requires concord of the gender form of the adjective (as we will see later three is also concord in unber and case).

4.1.2 The relevant gender endings of adjectives are as fol-

after a	hard/neut	ral cons	sonant		soft consonant
Masculine Feminine Neuter	-ý/-y -á/-a	nový nová.	múdry mudra múdre	-ta/-a	cudzí, horúci cudzia, horúca cudzia, horúce

The short ending is used when the preceding yowel s long (or after a diphthrong, which counts as a long yowe). 9e, stary lote, stará mama, staré číslo dievida but, stáry lote, stará mama, staré číslo dievida coutrá dom. cucha umwarzia, ouctaré číslo.
4.1.3 The above forms of adepcives are in the simplier.

The above forms of adjectives are in the singular phenomens. For the plural forms of adjectives see 6.1 he vocableand, for the strength of the stechool presents the missurfunction. The fermion and the neuter are formed appreciated above in 4.1.2. Only in cases where differences from English equivalents might make it difficult to Identify. He Stovak words as dejectives are all their three gender forms stated in the vocabulary, e.g. my, -á, -é other (see the vocabulary of Lesson 6).

4.2 POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES - Privlastňovacie prídavné mená

4.2 1 n Slovax possessive nouns from proper names and from words referring to human beings are usually formed with the help of the following suffixes.

from masculine nouns	-ov, -ova, -ovo	Martinov, -a, -o bratov, -a -o
from feminine nouns.	-ln, -lna, -lno	Katkin, -a -o mamin, -a, -o

When the masculine name or noun ends in -ec, -er, the -e- is usually dropped, e.g. Peter - Petrov, otec - otcov

But note also: Malec - Malecov But note aiso: Mariec - Mariecav
When the temtinine name or noun ends in -a, this is
dropped before adding the suffix -in, e.g.
Mána - Mánin, žiačka - žiačkin

nudný boring
obec, obce obcí F community
od since, from the time of od roku since/from the year otton father's
otton father's
otton father's
otton father's
otton father's
otton father
otton fa

retried planty 19th notice that the second sec

30 SLOVAK FOR YOU

OGATIVE 4.5

4.3.1 In addition to the interrogative pronouns kide, or kern, sody, precho, odded, etc., which do not change it from, and to kide and do which only have soon cases forms (see 10 2 25), there and do not change it from the pronouns which have adjusted gendle forms. The threat is the size of the

-				
М	F	N		
aký	aká	aké	(of what kind,	d
aky štát	aká sestra	aké miesto	quality, etc.)	etc)
čí	čia	čle	(whose)	
čisyn	ćia doera	čie auto		
ictorý	Ictorá	ktoré	(which)	
ktorý dom	ktorá žena	ktoré mesto		

Note that each of these pronouns has gender for:
i.e. is governed by concord with the gender of the particular noun it modifies.

MITERROGATIVE FRONOUNS ATO, CO AND THE PORM OF ADJECTIVES Opytovacie zámená kto, čo a tvar prulavných minn

4.4.1 In questions of the type.

Sg Kto je Kto je	M sympatický? doma?	
Sg/Pl Ğo je Co máto	N nové? nové?	

kdo is always used with the miscotine form of the jective (or word having the grammatical forms or sponding to those of adjectives) and do with neuter form This is the case regardless of what \$4.53 | what the gender of the actual broat in the great context \$4.53 | when the great of the actual broat in the great context \$4.53 | when the great \$4.

4.5.2

Kto le sympatický? Mána je sympatická. Kto je sympancky? Mana je sympanck Kto je unavený? Rodičia sú unavení. Čo je nové? Dom je nový. Čo máte nové? Máme nové knihy.

sales person
predavačka, y. y. -ćek F shop assistar
priateľ, a na. -év M friend (male)
priateľka, -y y nek F friend (female)

45.1 The following is a list of Stovak ordinal numerals. 11. jedenásty, -a, -e

1. pny, d. d. 2. chury 3. tret, -u a re 4. shrwy 5. patry a -e 6. sesty 7. secrny 8. chury 10. desarry 11. jedenásty, -a. e
2c. dvanásty
13. trnásty
15. pálnasty
16. þestnásty
17. sedemnasty
18. dsemnásty
19. devánasty
20. dvadsvaty
31. trnástaty pry
47. štyndsiaty s edmy 155. stopatdesiaty piaty 279. dvestosedemdesiaty 300. Irojsty 400. stvorsty 500. pátsty 1 000. lásci -a. -e 2 000. dvojl s.ci. -a. -e 1 0 000. desattisci 1 000 000, millonty deviaty

4.5.2 Ordinal numerals end in

Pronunciation	Spelling	Examples
a) {, a, e; b) { a, e}	-y -a, e -y/-i -a, -e	prvy. štvrta, sté. siedmy t sloi, desiata.
(c) [L 12, 16]	-L-ia, -le	m .onte (The short ending is due to rhythmic shortening.) only treti, tretia, tretie

When relenng to odinal numerals in the following ex-diplacations, their Slovak representation will be used.
454 by their grammatical form, ordinal numerals com-spond to adjectives as they have three different 457 To ask about which in order we use ktory, ktorá, ktoendings for their gender forms, e.g.

M ow defi prvá dcera prvé auto 4.5.5 Presented in 4.5.1 are the masculine forms of the or-

4

55 Presented n.4.5.1 are the mescular forms of the ordinal numeria. To exemptly the formation of the corresponding feminine and neutre cadinal numerals, their endings are listed with the first occurrence on each type, and the following numerals are formed accordingly. For more calcular about the gender of accordingly are the gender of th 456

diphthong, e.g.

overset: - Oversety
- In numera's between the decades both of the numerals are in their ordinal forms, e.g. styndsasty trett, devidesaty formy,
d) 施配。is formed by replacing the final -o in sto by -ŷ,

e) 200., 300., and 400. are formed from group numerals

e) cour, sour, since work are formed young incur primerals (see 9.2.8) to which styl is added, i.e. dvojstý trojstý shovstý 1500. – 900. are formed from the corresponding cardinal numerals followed by -sty.

g) When the last two digits of an ordinal numeral above 100 are not zero, the numerals sto, fisic and above are in their cardinal form and the rest of the numera

are in their cardinal form and the rest of the numera in the ordinal form, e.g., sto dvadslaty praty, tab dvesto patdessaty druhý?

h) 1000, 5000... 18000... 999000, ere formed by adding to list the endings 4 - a, e, e, e, g., tisch, pattiska, osemnásthske, dvadíslo dvadde-

osci. petasca, centrastrasce, cevarsio devatre-siatievalt isce)
2000, 3000, and 4000, use for the first origit the group numeral words (see 3.2 8), i.e. dwgitsci, inclusion, shortisci.
1000000 - 3000000, allo are formed by adding to malion the endings -ty, via or -te:

Klory dom je to? Je to druhý dom.

sesternice, -e -e, -nic F female cousan scattra, -y, -y, sestier F sister siednry seventh slobodny singer, free Slovake, (mais) PSG (Abbr from politive simetovace class)
(costle) 2/pc out parent
ordina, y, y, out F family
rodna mene N summer at brith, maiden name
rodkomeñ, a -ne, rior M if simhy free
rodkomeñ, a -ne, rior M if simhy free
rok, st., y, cv M year mê osom rokov (heldsheft) sielght
vaare nivit streeman y. y. coverence and the control of the con inferdamen, edit-rod, mon M. albiling (white albring is not hopeanly used, survivines as a common and frequent refers to othere acts a common and frequent refers to other acts or allows white, as, storous, know M. Batter-in-law verspectifiely, no acts on M. son feety standy contains allowers, but on the control of the c

CVIČENIA L Prisim, čitajte:

Odkiał je Peter Young?
 Kolko má rokov?
 Kde je teraz?

9. Je jeho brat vysoký

13. Je jeho brat študent?

15. Má jeho brat dievča? 16. Je jeho dievča Američanka?

Aké povolanie má jeho otec?
 Aké povolanie má jeho mama?
 Je jeho otec vysoký?

10. Je jeho mama štíhla?

II. Koľko rokov má jeho brat?

12. Koľko rokov má jeho sestra?

16. že jeho dtevča Američanka?
17. Je jeho stará marna z USA?
18. Kde je teraz jeho stará marna a starý otec?
19. Šiuduje Petrova priateľka slovenčinu?
20. Vie už Peter dobre po slovensky?

Som ženatý/vydatá od roku .
 Auto mám od roku .

Veľa peňazi mám od roku

 Čas nemám od roku

6. Dom mám od roku

a) 73, 98, 55, 47, 82, 1968, 1465, 1291, 1492, 460 000, 1776, 863, 1863, 1918, 1989 b) I dom, 15. miesto, 20. ulica, 79. študent, 100. deň.

1.000. koruna, 5.000.000. Slovák, 3. syn, 7. pani, 18. lekcia, 356. bicykel, 5.237. deň

IV. Change the following sentences into

1. Maja sestra má 22 rokov Môj brat má rád históriu.
 Moja priateľka vie po anglicky.

Wiem písař po slovensky
 Jej mama je predavačka
 Jeho brat je šofér

 Myslím, že sú na Floride.
 Jej brat je veľmi zlý. 9. Tvoi ofec je v banke

Peter má šfastie.
 Môj otec sa volá Filip.

Tvoja manželka cestuje na Floridu.
 Tvoja manželka cestuje na Floridu.
 Jeho druhé auto je mercedes.
 Moja matka je lekārka.
 Jeho švagrinā býva na Aljaške.

Prelužte do slovenčiny:

1. He is in Slovakia. He studies Slovak. 2. She has already been in Florida for several days

She is happy.

3. Peter is at home. He is tired.

4. Her father is in the USA. He is old.

 His mother works in a bank. She is nice.
 Mary studies at the university. She is bright. 7. This is her first day at the university.

She is happy.

8. Mother's brother is a bank officer. He is amusing 9. I do not know how old his girlfriend is. She is

a fashion model.

10. I can read and write in Slovak, but I cannot speak

well yet. I study Slovak, but I cannot s well yet. I study Slovak.

11. My friend lives in New York. She is single. I am not.

12. She is from the USA. Her father is not.

I am glad to be here. John is not.
 William and Ann are fine. We are not.

rozvedený Ac) divorced samozrejme of course 32 SLOVAK FOR YOU

VI. Dopline

(mar), mana, (mar), brat, (merreky). Student ka, (slovensky). Bisdria, (msl)... Stastie, (mmřeklin) praca (prv)... sktiška, (brit)... praud, (britov)... devša (oteva)... čísko, (mrit)... devša (oteva)... čísko, (mrit)... devša (maska, (maskie)... seatra, (sympaticky)... utradník, (teh moř)... mane-krika about them, using \$M, &e, aky, &e, klary.

Firklad. Mojn uman je (mladal), Aki je rovju man

1. Jeho otec je velim (zakovany). 2. (Mammal sem,
Američanka. 3. (Talo) manekyinka je pekna 4. Tes sel na using velim stasana. 7. (Leh syn je veli samana (zamana zamana).

(Somorana), 8. kie univerzita je (navis). 9. (Wata 2. (val.) je walan. 1. (val.) je malan. 1. (Talo) uma

amencké. 12. Maj (aoy) dom. 13. (Jeho svokra)

milá. 14. (Tento dom) je stary

7.

VII. Complete the sentences, using possessive

Example: Profesor md auto. To je profesorovo auto
1. Otec má liek. To je ...
2. Marna má kávu. To je ...
3. Brat má pekné dievěa To je ...
4. Sestra má nový dom. To je ...
5. Priateľka má skúšku. To je ...

VIEL (Ave opposites to the rollowing words:

ženský, ženatý, slobodný, veselý, zábavny, blízko, dobrý, múdry, dlbý, starý

- Je vaša rodina veľká?
 Je váš otec profesor?
- Je váš otec úradník"
- Je váš otec taxikár?
 Co je váš otec?
- Je váš otec sympatický?
 Koľko má rokov?
- 8. Je vaša matka učiteľka?

- Je vaša matka učiteľka?
 Je vaša matka predavačka?
 Co je vaša matka?
 Kořko má rokov váš brat?
 Kořko má rokov vaša sesira?
- Máte dom?
 Koľko rokov má váš dom?

- 16. Máte auto?17. Je nové? Je staré?18. Koľko má rokov?

a) your own personal data; b) the personal data of one member of your family. XIV. Say in Slovak in what relationship the following family members are to you

Will. In a questionnaire form give:

X. Suppose that you have been told the follow!

Sentences, but you have not heard clearly the words in brackets, and so you want to ask about them, using kto, čo, aký, čí, ktorý.

XI. Produce and fill in a Slovak questionnaire giving the following data:

First Name: Eva Last Name: Porubská Maiden Name: Vranová Date of Birth: 7/12/57

Marital Status: divorced Nationality: Slovak

Profession: teacher

Place of Birth: Svit State: SR

XII. Change to refer to women:

Citizenship: Slovak Address: Hrachová ulica 15, 821 05 Bratislava

predavač, svokor, lekár, úradník, vdovec, starý mlaď nec, priateľ, rozvedený, zamestnávateľ, vnuk, receptir Švagor, trýko, šofér, žiak, Slovák, Američan, hobejis stonaut, manžel, synovec, bratranec, syn. muž

(ten otcov brat, mamin otec, strýkov syn, sestrina dcéra, tina dcéra, bratov syn, dedov syn, manželova sestr

dradnícha, y. y, úndníbok F. clark, cilico vorter (lemale) dradník, -a. úndníbo kráchkov M. clark, cilico vorter (lemale) w Banke atin he bank v Banke atin he bank v Gelico vorter (male) v Gelico v Ge

vediof po anglieky/slovensky to (bu: Engash/Dovation) to (bu: popular venezia popular venezia popular venezia popular venezia popular venezia, venezia popular venezia ven

Stadujem slovenčinu. 2. Otcov brat je predavač 3. Ne je starý. 4. Toto je manželova sestra. 5. Nie je taka 6. Hotel je daleko. 7. To nevadí.

- Sometimes my brother is very amusing.
 Transot speak Slovak very well yet.
 His erandfather is very clever.
- He can write quite well already.
 I can read Slovak quite well.
- Of course he is very pleasant.
 Her mother is divorced.
- 8. She is a sales person. 9. His grandfather is from Slovakia.
- Hs grandmother is from Ireland.
 H. They have been in Cleveland since 1930.

- 12. He is kind and handy.
- 13. How old are you?

 14. How old is your brother?
- How old is your sister?
 She is short and fat.
- 16. She is short and fat.17. They are already retired.18. Give me the questionnaire, please.19. Write in capital letters.
- 20 Come to the cinema 21. Nice to meet you.

 22. Wast a moment, please
- 23. How much is it?
- 24. Here you are here is the money.

(VII. Prepare questions for an interview in Slovai to find out as much data as you can about

4



Kto ie to? le malý a milý. Má sedem rokov, ale nevie čítať ani píal Neve po anglicky ani po slovensky, ale je to dobrý pratel Je múdry. štkovný a sympatický. Volá sa Rex.



mlade-

priate

NAME:

Kto



Dýnom, dánom

do - nom, da - nom, no - poy der ty 20 anta

SLOVAK FOR YOU 35

(First come, first served.)

vysiky Act till high infer judge desprisely desprisely

Storty fourth
swagor, gre.-gri, grow M brother-in-law
swagors, gre.-gri, grow M brother-in-law
swagrins, gr -in. Swagors F sestor-in-saw
taxifier, a -in. ov M tax-driver (male)
teta, y y bor F aunt (mother's sister)
tiacene plasmo N printed letters, tiacengins plas
interes

to be learning/studying to be bearn, to to be learning/studying with the bear (main) with the bear (main) with the bear (main) with the bear (main) with the bear of the bear (main) with the bear of the bear of

Môj dom



Toto je môj dom. Vlastne otcov a ma-min. Je v Žiline. Nie je veľký, ale myslím, že je pekný. Dom je biely, strecha je čer-vená aj komín je červený. Náš dom nie je nový, ale nie je ani starý. Má 15 ro-

Dolu v dome je predsieň, kuchyňa, jedáleň, obývačka, spálňa, kúpeľňa, WC a garáž. Kuchyňa je veľká a pekná. Samozrejme, je tam sporák, chladnič-ka, mraznička, mikrovlnná rúra,

umývačka riadu a sú tam skrinky. Toto je naša jedáleň. Je tu veľký okrúhly stôl a stoličky. Obývačka je tiež veľká a je svetlá. Steny sú zelené, koberec svetlohne-dý. Vnredu sú kreslá a malý stolík, vzadu je kozub, veľký farebný televízor

a video. Vpravo je lampa a obraz, vlavo je okno. Spálňa je malá. Je to otcova a mamina spálňa. Všetko je tam modré ale-

nostere. Naša garáž nie je veľká. Je tam naše auto. Je tu aj záhrada a bazén. Moja izba je hore. Pozri, tu je široká posteľ, tmavohnedé skrinky, moderná lampa, polička, písací stôl, stolička a pohodlné kreslo. Toto sú moje knihy, moje učebnice, môj nový anglicko-slovenský slovník, zošity, perá a ceruzky. Tu je môj počítač. Sú tu aj fotografie, ale neviem, kde je album. Nemám tu veľký poriadok, však?

Nemam tu veitxy poriadok, všakí?
Toto je sestrina izba. Sestra tu teraz nebýva, študuje v Bratislave. Keď
tu nie je na návšteve. Jej izba je prázdnu. Sestrina izba je malá. Je celá ružová. Ružová nie je moja farba, ale to je jej vec. Je tam
velké zrkadlo, skriňa, postef, branatý stôl a stolička. Moja

sestra tam má vždy poriadok. No čo, veď je dievča. My chlapci sme trochu neporiadni. Ale môj otec nie je nepo-riadny, on má všade poriadok a vždy vie, kde čo má. Škoda, že to nie je dedičné.

In: Inzeráty

Madý za

PR

Protes neri dom v centre mesta. 3 szby, kuchyńa, prisłuśenstvo.

Mlodý ramestnaný muž hľadá jednoizhový nezarladený byt na

Prolim avy luxusný poschodový 5-izbový dom v Žilino, 2 práže, bozín, velki zárradu. Len za valuty,

Preminem jednokahový byt, tický, svetlý, telefón. Len pre

H et kryp - výhodné ubytovanie v centre mesta. Jednoposteľové

PROTIKLADY

maté byi veľký by: voľnú izba nízky ďom vysoký dom ticha ulica svetla predsieň prázdna reštaurácia pekný obraz stary stôl novy stôl úzka posteľ široka posteľ mladý priateľ stary priatel smutný film seselý film tučná manekýnka ttihla manekýnka silna kava teplý čaj

nedobrý deň dobry deň šťastne dievča zariadený dom výhodná práca

kezub, «a. y. cv M frenonce hrvedo, a. d. kredel N ammobar lekt, «u. y. cv M hrved K lechte, kezubyta, « a. hockyh frenonce hazebyta, « a. hockyh dicke lempe, y. y. hono fi amp lene, «a. a. le N obset hazebyta, «« a. chadnic F opelani smilardos, «« a. chadnic F opelani milardos, « « a. chadnic F opelani milardos (» d. morozwo enime oduścio, diewshera Pan milady young moderny modern

obsadená izba tmavá predsieň plná restaurácia škaredý ohraz

studený čaj até den

nešťastné dievča nezariadený dom nevýhodná práca zamestnaný úradník

Selo, a. b. b. N. Iowhead Servery) rod Searry block Servery) rod Searry block Searry block Searry block Searry block Searry block Searry Searr

SLOVNÍK

SLOVNIK

and either, view in debut and either, view in registroin ordinar nor negation-devolves. Employee's expension of the property of the p

36 SLOVAK FOR YOU

PREDAJ AJ NA PORTBONO VA

Akej farby

biely

červený

tierny

hnedy

modrý

HUŽOVÝ-

sivý

orange

pink

gray

elený green žity yellow

oranžový

Of what color



As we already know (see 1.3.4), the gender of Stovak nours is grammatical, i.e. nours do not belong to gender categories according to their reference to make or terrales, or to things. This means that Stovak nours didn't more English nours in this important respect. Nevertheless, there is some prodictability of the gender of Stovak nours. 512

a) most references to males are of masculine gender, and most references to females are of feminine gen-

M		P	
stec student medved	(bear)	mama študentka medvedica (she-bear)	1

b) many words referring to young beings (humans or animals) are of neuter gender, e.g.;

Me	di-ut-	
ner.	dieta	(child)
	vtáča	(little bird)
	žrlebä	(foal)
	dievča	(out)

5.1.3 Nouns milering to things can belong to any of the three genders. To some extant, their gender can be preceded from their final letter/gloon office 5.2.

5.1.4 The endings of time genders. I.e. some of their non-males englists are mileral for three of their non-males englists are mileral for three sedicions assentiated in the same of same of their sedicions.

5.1.5 Following is a survey of the final letters which of same of sampleting will be referred to as anadingst of Slovak nouns within each gender in nominative anguer (cons. stands for consonant).

M	a) cons.:	(+Hum)	otec, texikar, prisitel "
		(-Hum)	dom, stôl, vik /wol/)
	b) -a:	(+Hum)	tenista, futbalista,
			sudca (judge)
	c) -o:	(+Hum)	Janko, dedo, strýko
F	a) hard cons.	+ 81	mama, stolička, kniha,
- 61			fotografia
- 10	b) soft cons.	A 01	
- 111	c) soft cons.		spálňa, ryža (nce), ulica
- 10	-, 0011 001101	01 -av-p/-v.	
	d) -ná:		(bone) hus (goose)
	uy -ira.		kráľovná (queen),
a.	a) -o:		princezná (princess)
			auto, video, rádio, pero
	b) 1e.		srdce, pole (field).
			vrece (bag)
	2łe;		poschodie (floor),
			údolie (valley)
	c) -um;		múzeum (museum).
-			akvárium (aquanum)
	d) -a; -ã:		dievča, chlapča (little
			boy), vtáča (little bird)
			holúbă (little pigeon).
			źrieba (loal)
		10	Control of the second

5.1.6 Foreign words can have different final letters whisky F, tabu N, marabu M, kawi N.

5.2.1 5.2.1 As has been stated above (see 5.1), the peder
y of the gender of Schenk nourse on the bas 5.2.5 y
finer endings is rather limited. However, the second of the noun-our ability to predict nour the res
of the noun-our ability to predict nour the res
of the noun-our ability to predict nour noun higher and allows to the deballowing the nour course of the noun-our ability to predict nour noun higher and allows to the deballowing the noun all arge number of Storak nours.

5.2.2 Full predictability exists borty with the endings
a) ng. 48, 480, 440, which indicate resister:
srche, ucofic (valley), mixeum,
b) ng. which denotes the young of animats and ng.
genorer
of the product of the produ As has been stated above (see 5.1), the predos a the gender

gender Žnebá (foai) c) III which indicates faminine gender.

královná (queen)

5.2.3 Partial predictability exists with:

a) final all 1. If the noun refers to a human and its augmentative, it belongs to mass 5.3.1 / otec), strýko, dedo (Coll for starý otec); 2. If the noun refers to an manmate in the notion reviers to an inanimate phenomenon, or is an augmentate, it belongs to neutre gender auto, clino, chinopoliso (augmentus derogatory for boy),

b) final 688 1. If the noun relets to an inanimate fem.rune

a lottore

ndinas.

ng being ar

phenomenon, its gender is femini univerzita, kuchyña. 2. If the noun refers to a human or animate being.

A if it does not refer to a young being: youngling, its gender is masculing or fermine according

or formulae according is mascume or formulae according in manue f, until Mt. turnsta F.

B. if it refers to a young being or young 5.3.3 or cub) as a rule, its gender is neutre .

\$ as rule, its gender is neutre .

\$ twith exit of hour of child), medveded (beer cub) or the control of hour of child). Table of Noun Classification by Endings (with exit of the control).

a 🗍 izba á g princezná - o dleta o 🖁 strýko č<□ dlaň

Symbols used thing, non-living prenomenon (Apr move male human female human young of an animal Animal

Translation of the examples used in the Table above itansaron of me examples used in me Tatole autove atta-room, mama - mother, diella - child, princezs, ziebă - foal, strjiko - uncle, cikno - win-ow, srdce - hearl, umenie - art, otec - father, dom -nouse dlañ - palm of the hand, lañ - hind, mûzeum

525 For completeness it should be added that final @ also occurs in the neuter in:
2) augmentative nouns (expressing large size) ending in
-ske e.g. medvediske (big bear), domiske (huge

house; by deogatory nouns ending in -sko, e.g., chtspösko isssall, devisko (bad girl). The augmentative and derogatory function can alter-nate or coast in the same words, e.g. movedasko (big andfor uglybad baar) in -fko, e.g. deviatos (filledear girl), stifakon (titledear bird).

5.3 NEGATIVE AND CONTRARY ADJECTIVES - Regard Protintation Districtions

n Slovas many adjectives are negated with the help of the negative prefix nev e.g.

neškovný, neporladne, nesympatická, nezarládený

32 Contrary adjectives, similarly to the situation in English, express multiality opposite meanings, e.g.

mladý - starý it is important to note that one adjective can have dif-

ferent opposites in different meanings, e.g. - mladý doktor

nový doktor

5.3.3 many cases the negated adjectives exist paralle, to onthey adjectives a go perfy ozar, peekiny ozar, peekiny ozar, peekiny ozar, expedy obraz Heis asperuy ony demas its being nice. While diseases a peeking ozer, the negated adjective coasily expresses a less strong negative statement than the contrary one.

mnumička, γ - γ mnazrebek F freezer na ojectove vasong on a visit naviteva, γ y navitev F visit nebyvať, am. aju NP noti to live at

nes, a V-d. Air nose
owny feer
oblikka, y y chohak F spleen
obles, si va. A eyebrow
oblata, s. va. M picture pambno
obladený Ac occuped
obladený Ac occuped
oblata, v. volydabe F living room
oblade, a d olea M window

CVIČENIA

I. State the gender of the following nouns on the basis of their form (including also the ones that have not yet occurred in this textbook, i.e. without knowing their meaning):

tec. mama, auto, dom, dedo, káva, video, terárrum konferencia, veda, radio, pero, kúpeľňa, jedáleň, profesor, problém, génius, prezident, program, kilo, zi-ma, leto, jar, jeseň, taxikár, taxikárka, žaba, medveď, medvedica, lietadlo, letisko, pilot, pilotka, ilica, stôl, stolička, more, oceán, rieka, jazero, pole, hokej, hokejista, hokejistka, olympiáda, pivo, whisky, coca-cola, televizor, rádio, opera, film, fantázia, poézia

meaning of the following words in the picture, establish their gender from their form. whenever pos-sible, and with the remaining words check the gender in the vocabulary:



ō

hlava, vlas, oko, ucho, tvár, líce, zub, brada, čelo, nos, obočie, mihalnica, telo, krk, piece, rameno, ru-ka, lakeť, prst, palec, dlaň, hruď, rebro, srdce, žalúdok, pečeh, črevo, oblička, noha, stehno, koleno, členok, chodidlo, pata

BT. Qualify the following nouns by an adjective

video, spálňa, dom, polica, chladnička, stôl, kniha, video, spaina, dom, poinea, emaninea, stot. kimia. taxikár, doktor. futbalista, futbalistka, chlapec. diev-ča. pero. ceruzka, zošit. fotografia, zrkadio, počítač, komín. strecha, stena, bazén, katedra

okes, -a. od. ob: M eya
okrahly Adj round, having a round shape
oranstory Adj owner, having a round shape
pasker, policis jables, pascor M thumb
pasker policis jables, pascor M shadder
plese, -a. ploca, p.es: M shadder
plese, -a. ploca, p.es: M shadder
plese and the plese of the plese of the plese of the
policis of the plese of the plese of the
policis of the plese of the
policis of the plese of the
policis of
poli

SLOVAK FOR YOU 39

IV. Use the following adjectives (in their appropriate gender form) with nouns:

písací, pohodlný, šikovný, zábavný, prázdny, veselý, pisaci, ponodny, stkovy, nesympatický, učný, svetlý, neporiadny, ružovy, nesympatický, učný, malý, zlý, unavený, nudný, nový, pekny, americký, silný, nezamadený, dlhý, smutný, modrý, šťastný

W Give the feminine nouns corresponding to the following nouns:

doktor, študent, žiak, učiteľ, taxikár, predavač. Američan, lekár. Slovák, Francúz, profesor, šofér, manekyn, tenista, futbalista, priot, astronaut, Kanadan, ho kejista, prezident

Will to the words rad rade rade or radi

1.	Mária je veľmi	že stc	tu.
2.	Som veľmi	že bývam	v USA

2. Som veľmi ... že bývam v USA
3. Sď, že študujá slovenčinu.
4. Samozrejme. Peter je ... že má šťastre.
5. Sme ... že v.ete p.sar po slovensky
6. Som ... že ... če lo dobrý liek
7. Marna je ... že je jay nje štkovný
8. Nie som ... "že až ide domov.

AL. Match the following adjectives (in their appropriate gender forms) with as many of the nouns as possible:

And the million	and the Proposition
široký	auto
tučný	film
sympatický	ulica
farebný	prezident
štíhly	byt
zábavný	kuchyňa
moderný	predavač
šikovný	manekýn
vysoký	kmha
žltý	televízor
nezamestnaný	počítač
zamadený	manžel

VIII. Give answers to the following questions according to the text of Lesson 5:

1. Čí je ten dom? Je to len jeho dom?
 Kde v Žiline býva?

f) a member of your family

a) your room at home
 b) your room in the dormitory

4. Je jeho izba hore alebo dolu?
5. Je jeho izba ružová?

Prečo?
 Má tam porjadok?

Má tam poriadok?
 Prečo?
 Má tam fotografie?
 Býva tam jeho sestra?
 Kde je sestrina izba?
 Má tam sestra poriadok?
 Má jeho rodina video?

Majú počítač?
 Majú americký počítač?

1. Je ten film dobry?
2. Je to miesto obsadene?
3. Je tá Pena tučna?
4. Je ten obraz pekny?
5. Je tá kává stiná?
6. Máte starý dom?
7. Máte malý dom?
8. Je víš televízor starý?
9. Je víš dom prázdny?
10. Je víš učiteľ dobry?

I. Vzdy vie. kde čo ma

Priklad: Je ten čaj studený? Nie, je horúci.

1. Je ten film dobrý?

X. List your family members and give their nail

1. V/dy vie, kde čo ma
2. To je jeho vec
3. Má tam pornadok.
4. Pozrf, iu je tvoj slovník.
5. To je všetko.
6. Myslím, že profesor je tu
7. Máj otec nie je neporiadny.
8. Vpredu je kozub, vzadu kresto.
9. Tů je mby anglicko-slovenský slovník.

c) your house or apartment
 d) the house of your friend or relative

IX. Odpovedate:

and age. XI. Preložte do angličtiny:

XI. Describe:

e) your friend

Brettý /
Biroký Bikoda: (je to) Bitorpo televize telo, a tichý / tmavo-tmavý tvár, e ubytov, ucho, umýva-

green, t blue, gr

Ini I

dievča, dlné za

TO STATE

19

10. Jc 11. M 12. Je 13. Je 14. Je 15. St 16. Je 17. K 18. Ti 19. M 20. Je 22. N 23. N

XII. Translate the following colors into Slovak and use each of them with a noun:

green, brown, orange, yellow, white, black, pink, red, blee, gray, light-blue

Miscorrect the following phrases:

man slam rura neportadni otec, sestrino 12ba, ružo-ti sma, slovenské slovník môj spalňa, velké garáž, skora dom moderne lampa, náš obývačka, pekná deck moji knih, tvoje stará otec, moja rádio, poho dine zarradené byt

his com negative adjectives from the following:

oky laxisar, šikovný brat, veľky problem, pekný bratrane, veselý zať, pohodlné kreslo, moderný dom, kasny chlapec, zamestnaný otec, poriadny študent

XV Udboredate:

Máte dnes čas?
 Čítate slovenské knihy?

6. Máte rada futbal 7. Ste dobrý futbalista?

> 9. Ste dobrý čošár? Ile. Je vaša mama dobrá šoférka?
> IL. Máte počítač?

II. Máte počítač?

12. Je novy?

13. Je slovenský alebo americký '

14. Je dobry?

15. Ste vydatá/ženatý?

16. Máte chlapcardievča '

17. Kác by a'

18. Také dobrá

18. T.ež studuje 1 19. Mate rad kmo?

20. Je na umverzite kino?
22. Majú študenti čas?
23. Majú študenti čas na kino?

setty As Septendownel) strelly are similar from the Septendownell strelly are similarly as a set of the a phy that, set of the a phy that set of the set o

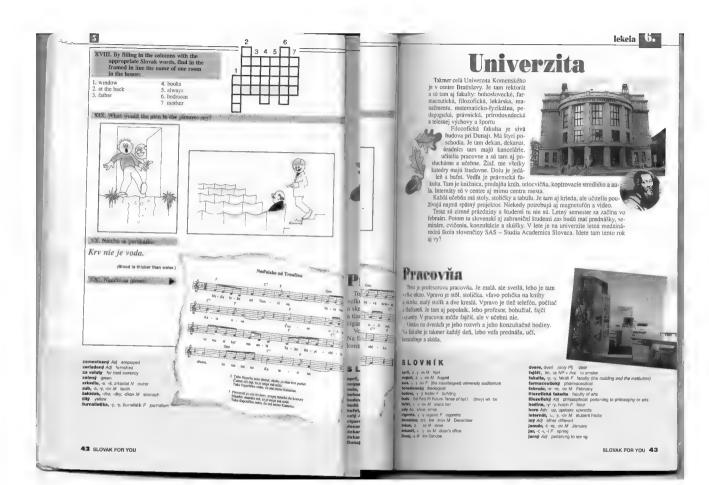
XVI. Somebody is referring to you a person to be hired as secretary. Write down questions that you would ask him about her. XVII Describe the pictures: a/ house

5

delay narrow valid (usually only PI) F had currency vest its, y, y, while (usually only PI) F had currency vest. 42, 4, 4th things to be fell wee that is the methodishness vest as, (hitely) well. Visit vest, visit is vest in Visit vest in V

SLOVAK FOR YOU 41

preder', predèr, predèli P = Aco i o sel sit predèles, ne, ne, «I F entrance ha predèles, ne, ne, «I F entrance ha president p



Co?	Kedy?	Aký?
jar leto leseñ	na jar v lete	jarný letný
jesen	na jeseň v zime	jesenný zlmoví

Examples Jar je pekné ročné obdobie. Na jar pracujeme v záhrade Marec je jamý mesiac. Leto je už tu. V lete ideme na výlet. Dnes je pekny

Loto je už. lu. V lete teatre na vysas. Lurau je povov.

6,12 in response to the question kedy? (when?, i.e. in the function of a part of an advertice, of timp just is used with jar and jesen? With the remaining two seasons what has the ending -e (which is due to its being in the locative case), i.e. the two v prime.

viete, v zime.

Adjectives pertaining to the seasons of the year are formed with the help of the suffix -ny, e.g. 6.1.9

jamy, zimný

6.1.4 Note that both nouns and adjectives referring to seasons of the year are written with initial small letters.

6.2 MONTHS - Mesiace

6.2.1 Stovek words concern no references to months are as

Kedy?	51.00
.100)	Aký?
v januári vo februári v marci v apríli v máji v júni v júni v júji v auguste v septembri v októbri v docembri v decembri	januárový februárový marcový aprílový májový júnový jútový augustový septembrový októbrový novembrový decembrový
	v januári vo februári v marci v aprili v máji v júni v júni v júli v auguste v septembri v októbri v novembri

Jeseft, e. q. i.F. fell distilt aubmo Jesemp Ad, postalming to tall glid, a. q. y. or M. July Jeln, a. q. y. or July konsultatean Bodiny direct hours konsultatean Bodiny direct hours konsultatean Bodiny direct hours konsultatean plants and produced kolarity medical, perham ty to medicine blants y medical, perham ty to medicine blants of the produced blants of the prod

6.1 SEASONS OF THE YEAR - Rocine obdibils
61.1 In Slovas references to the seasons of the year are as follows
61.2 In response to the question keetly? (when, i.e. & 63 /reposition v is used why of tetroids as prominication beasons, before will faind consonantal prominication beasons. pronunciation reasons, before vir (and consorate clusters containing them) the vowel -o has to be

623 In response to the question kedy? the names of months have the ending 4 except for the fem v, guste where there is 4 cloth these endings are endings of the localive case of the particular no. 6.2.4 Adjectives reforming to months (answuring the question) and the property are formed with the help of the suffix -ny,.

Note that both nouns and adjectives releining months are written with small initial letters.

3 NOMINATIVE PLURAL OF NOUNS - Hummany plurals pure Latnych mices

In Stovak, depending on the ending of the nowhether it is a reference to a human or not, and its belonging to a particular declension pattern, training the following regular norm native plurat ending 6.3 6.3.1

Masculine:	(+H):	-la:	doktori, páni, turisi bratia, priatelia,	
		-ovia:	učitelia otcovia, dedovia, hrdinovia herces	6
			géniovia (genuses Petrovia	
	(-H): (-C): -y:	domy, stoly, lieky	
	(-4): - 81	máje, kľúče, marce	
	[4	forte prime	deláre, kalendáre (calendars)	6.
	6-6	ork -or	taniere (plates)	
Feminine:	(-C+a): (-C+ (-C+	980	mamy, knihy, stoličiš	
	(-C-	a): -e:	ulice, skrine	
	(-C/	C): -e:	postele, obce	
			ifaces,	
	-	ná: -né:	kráľovné gueensi	
	{-Č; -s, -p,		myši (mice) noci; hui geese)	
Neuter:	(-o, -um):	-á/-a:	autá, videá, múzeá (museums), miesta (piaces)	
	(-ie):	-laz	peschodia (floors).	

Note C stands for hard/neutral consonants. Č for soft cors

arge classroom

names of the the form v au-ndings are the cular nouns

d consonantal has to be ad-

edovia, (heroes) geniuses)

y, lieky is, maro lendáre 3.₇₍₈₅₎ hy, stoličky

noci; husi (floors).

132 Referring to the above table, the plural endings of Storak nouns are as follows:

dokto myši kfúče doláre ulice postele (M +tum -C) (M -Hum -ar) (F -Č+a) (F -Č/C) autá (N -o/-um) (M+Hum) -ovia otcovia (M +Hum) -ná kráľovné (F -ná)

6321 Similarly to the situation in English, most Slovak

\$21 SINdly to the situation in English, most Slovak roots can have a plural form to grider by plural prince repert to plural prince may be plural of most can have a plural of most situation of magnitude and roots and tennine norums is 4-y, and it is also the statisticity most feepings the plural ending. However, it is neither they pseculate, and the only plural ending, as a evident from the chart in 6.3.1 in additional production of the control plural ending, as a evident from the chart in 6.3.1 in additional ending in 6.3 is in monatory plural or which is impair upon 6.1 is in monatory plural or which is impair upon 6.1 is in monatory plural or site. 8.32.2 the ending of the plural is predictable in the following cases.

positives, an a_p / NP - Acc. to see still preceded, as an ext PF (amonthy heather's) office principles / a_p command to the protection of the protection

-o : dedo - dedovia, -ca : sudca (judge) - sudcovia, tadca (advisor) -radcovia

6

-ra, -rsta, -rat runsta - tunst, parasta - pranish (p.a-no players), bandia - bandih. g) -fi, is predictable with nouns ending in -ná: krátkvná - krátkvné (queens), prancezná - pran-cezné (princesses) The number of nouns of this type is very small.

6.3.2.4 Names of an mals are declined as manimate nouns

in the plural, e.g., lev (lion) - levy, had (snake) - hady, medved (bear) in medvede. However, the words vták (bird), pes (dog), vik (worf), býk (buli) can also be declined according to the

off (bull) can also be declined according to the
+thum p van patter
+thum p van patter

6.3.2.5 As to the feminee notice ending in a coreonant,
the six no smple and transparent ordering for the
predictability of their beconging to one of the patterns
hence their having the plural with eye of value to
checked or a dictionary and, if possible, memorized
6.3.2.9 +thuman masculine rounce change that infall coreo-

nants Which before the plural ending -7 into -c/-s

22.2 The ending of the plural is predictable in the following case,
2.3 is predictable only with ferminher nouns ending in clear teaching to the plural service of the plural ending of little persons. In the plural ending of little persons only the plural ending of little persons only to be predictable with neutre mouns ending in ending a suit, knests or humans is precised with the endings with the endings of little endings



6.4 NOMINATIVE PLURAL OF ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS - Nominativ

6

6.4.0 The following table presents the relevant endings and forms

	開始	lan	all othe	rs
Adjectives Possessive Pronouns Demonstrative Pron. Interrogative Pron.	•(A -l tí čí akt	pekni/núzki moji	-é/e -e tie čie aké	pekné/nízko moje

6.4.1 Adjectives in nominative plural have the following

-U-1 Masculine +Hum: starí otcovis, nízki chlapci -é/-e all others: nové knihy, nízke domy, pekné autá

6.4.2.1 Possessive pronouns have the following endings:

-1 Masculine +Hum: moji bratia, vaši doktori -e all others: tvoje knihy, naše izby

6.4.2.2 Of course, 3rd person pronouns remain unchanged jeho profesori, jej problémy, ich autá.

6.4.3 The English demonstrative pronouns have the fol-lowing Slovak counterparts:

	that	this	those	these
H F N	ten tá	tento táto	ti +Hum tie	tito +Hun tieto

e.g. ti(to) uradnic tie(to) ženy, tie(to, autā.
6.4.4 Intercipative pronouns have the following it the nominative plural

air .	M +Hum	:	čí učitelia
Gie	all others	;	
1			čle autá
micí	M +Hum		akí študenti
aké	all others		aké študentky, aké stoly
Ictori	M +Hum	:	ktorí doktori
h.boné	all others	,	ktoré doktorky, ktoré mes
Indiana and		-	The second second second second

seminár, a. a cv M seminar september, sza. - Jm., brow M. September skálátí, sam, all Mr. Acc la seazma skálátí, sam, all Mr. Acc la seazma skálátí, sam, all seminár skálátí, sam, all seminár skálátí, sam, all seminár semi

46 SLOVAK FOR YOU

6,6 NOUNS USED DNLY IN THE PLURAL - Podstatné mená používané ten v plurá

Just as in English, there are some nouns also Slovak that have a plural ending, but actually discan refer to a non-plural phenomenon, e.g.

trousers (a pair of trousers) - nohavice scissors (a pair of scissors) - nožnice

These are referred to as pluralia tantum. In the cabulary of this textbook they are marked as on 6.5.2 Although some of the cases of pluralia tantum. respond to each other in both languages (see above), many others do not, e.g.

dvere PI - door prázdniny PI - vacation Vlantice PI - Christmas

6.5.3 Similarly to English, concord with pluralia tan quires plural forms in Slovak, e.g.

moje nožnice sú tu kde sú tie dvere

CVIČENIA

I. Translate into English the following nouns state their genders

stredisko, prednáška, baskethalista, baskethali dedo, bufet, predajňa, tenísta, predavačka, predav magnetofón, video, popolník, kreslo, hodina, učeh futbalista, fakulta, leto, zima, jar, jeseň, krieda, sa

O. Give die plurals:

ten sympancky student, mila studentka, nepelnos kresks. 1/9 slownik, dobrá kniha, ten náš dom, veš chlapec, toto slovenské auto, americký počítica, čistá, náš chlapec, toto slovenské auto, americký počítica, čistá, nást došte dievěka, leh aboly, stary kolá, náš medy kor ece, americký černoch, maly šika, pekný deh, si mázeum, slovenský úradník, dobrý Slovák, náš Čech, či proběm, náš ves

Michigan kere die pierrate

3a, e.g.

To je moja slovenská kniha.
 Tam je ten jej anglický slovník.
 Toto je ich americké auro.
 Tu je môj starý priateľ.
 Kde je tá tvoja pekná priateľka?
 Ona je americká študentka.

7. lej profesor je na Slovensku.
8. Naša doktorka je v Bratislave.
9. lej syn je ten dobrý žiak.

7 tm. in the vo-8 ked as only Pi 9 is tentum cor 10 ges (see 6.5.1 10. Ich dom je svetlomodrý.
11. Vaša izba nie je ružová, však?
12. To je ich problém.

I bearing

1. Man skášku v ... (február), 2. Letná škola sloven-by SAS je v ... (august), 3. V ... (november) je ich séra v New Yorku. 4. V ... (mozember) je ich šéra v New Yorku. 4. V ... (mož) neštaulajem, 3. řakátnny majo v ... (joundr. júl. august), 6. Festival je v ... (oktober). 7. Marna je tu v ... (mozev.). 8. Na Ajašku idene v ... (leto). 9. Na Floridu estuljeme v ... r_{mat}.

Vision answers according to the text of the lessons

1. Kde je Univerzita Komenského? Aké fakulty sú na Univerzite Komenského?
 Kde je v lete SAS?
 Co je SAS? vetbalistka

predavač,

, prodavad, s. d. O. jr. SAS?

neda, Sfasneda, Sfasneda, Sfasreda, Sfasreda, Sfasyendoline

Maje tera Sudenni prizdniny?

Nephoddine
int, vesely

Maje tera Sudenni prizdniny?

Neda Stastikely as zelka salmy semester?

Maje profesori velke pracovver?

Maje profesori velke pracovver?

Maje profesori velke pracovver?

No Sfastnis

SS Sprofesori an falsilie každý den?

a) čo je na univerzite; b) kto študuje na univerzite; c) čo majú študenti na univerzite.

VII. Preložie do slovenciny

Like father, like son.
 An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.
 Blood is thicker than water.
 First come, first served.
 East or west, home is best.

VIII. Odpovedzte:

Studujete na univerzite?
 Učite na univerzite? Kde je vaša pracovňa?

Čo je tam?

3. Máte spätný projektor?
4. Kto používa spätný projektor?

5. Máte video?

Máte tlačiareň?

8. Faičíte doma?

9. Fajčite v kancelárii?
10. Ste v pracovní každý deň?

IX. Dopinte rocas obtinhus

1. Prázdniny mám

Študujem Mám čas

4. Moja priateľku z m

5. Hovorim po slovensky .

Supposing you have not heard the words in brackets very well, ask about them:

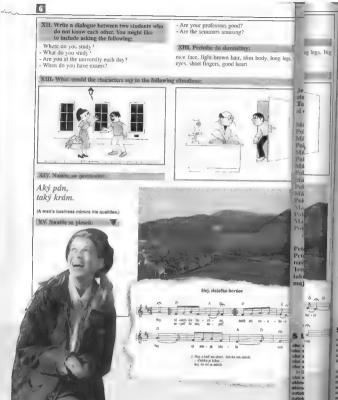
Priklad. Toto je ta (no. a) kniha. - Akd kniha? Toto sú (tí americkí) študenti.
 Toto sú tí (zahraniční) študenti.

Prosim si (tie staré) slovníky.
 Majú nové (slovenské, knihy.

5. Tu sú (tie moderné) počítače.

XI Write a story about your summer





Cestujeme vlakom

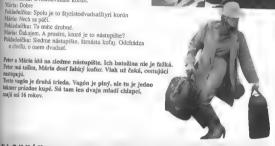
le piatok popoludní. Peter a Mária sú na železničnej stanici v Bratislave. O chviľu cestujú vlakom do Žiliny. Ima býra Máriina rodina. Peter ide na návšetevu. Teraz si ešte musia kúpíť cestovné listky. Tu je pokladňa.

Mária: Prosim si dva cestovné listky na rýchlik do Žiliny.
Polshadiříka: Len tam, alebo aj spiatočne?
Mária: Spiatočné, prosim.
Polshadiříka: Má to být prvá trieda alebo druhá trieda?
Mária: Druhá trieda. A študentské, prosim.
Polshadiříka: Na kedy? Na dnes alebo na zajtra?
Mária: Na dnes. Potrebujeme aj miestenky?
Polshadiříka: Na kedy? Na dnes alebo na zajtra?
Mária: Na dnes. Potrebujeme aj miestenky?
Polshadiříka: Nie, nepotrebujemé
Mária: Čo stoji jeden listok?
Polshadiříka: Vostody vanásť kordn.
Mária: Dobre
Polshadiříka: Stodu še to štvritstradvadsaříkyri kredn. Pokladníčka: Spolu je to štyristodvadsaťštyri korún Mária: Nech sa páči.

Pokladníčka: Tu máte drobné.

Mária: Dákujem. A prosím, ktoré je to nástupište?
Pokladníčka: Siedme nástupište, štrnásta kofaj. Odchádza o chvľu, o osem dvadsať.

Přec ma tasku, Marna dost nanky kutor. Viak už caka, cestu astupujú. Tento vagón je druhá trieda. Vagón je plný, ale tu je jedno skare prázdne kupé. Sú tam ien dvaja mladí chlapci, zajú sči 16 rokov.



lekcia 7.

SLOVNÍK

SLOVNIK

as a 19 pbil. 7, 30 piletin how do you like _2

as a 19 pbil. 7, 30 piletin how do you like _2

as a 19 pbil. 7 how do you like 27

as a 19 pbil. 8 pbil.

as 19 pbil. 9 pbil. 9 pbil.

as 19 pbil. 9 pbil. 9 pbil.

as 19 pbil. 9 pbil. 9 pbil. 9 pbil.

as 19 pbil. 9 pbil. 9 pbil. 9 pbil. 9 pbil.

as 19 pbil. 9 pbil. 9 pbil. 9 pbil. 9 pbil.

as 19 pbil. 9 p

Chlapci: Áuo, sú. Nech sa páči, sadnite si

Mária: Ďakujem. Pod. Peter, sadnime si. Kam cestujete, chlapci? Martin: Ja cestujene do Žiliny. Ja som odtiaľ a bývajú tam moji rodičia.

A vy idete domov, alebo na výlet, či na návštevu?

Vlado: V Ružomberku bývajú moji starí rodičia a idem tam na návštevu.

Martin ide na víkend domov do Trenčína. Bývajú tam jeho rodičia. My sme študenti a chodíme na strednú elektrotechnickú školu. A vy čo robite?

Mária: My sme tiež študenti a chodime na Umverzitu Komenského. Ja študujem angličtinu a Peter slovenčinu. Peter ie z USA

Martin: Z USA? Odkial? Peter: Z Clevelandu, z Ohia. Martin: Moja teta býva v Chicagu, pracuje

Nartin: Muja teta byva v Chicagu, pracuje tam ako predavačka. Je to otcova sestra. Niekedy si píšeme. A ty vieš po slovensky? Peter: Trochu. Tu študujem už tri mesiace. Moja stará mama je zo Slovenska a ešte

vie po slovensky Vlado: A ako sa ti páči na Slovensku? Peter: Veľmi sa mi tu páči Bratislava je sympatické a rušné mesto. Som rád, že tento víkend uvidím Žilinu. A z vlaku a iné mestá.

Martin: Teraz sme v Trnave Je tu univerzita, cukrovar a neďaleko je atómová elektráreň. Odtialto ideme na sever, cez Považie, popri rieke Váh.

Vlado: Počúvajte, chcete jabíčka? Nech sa páči, vezmite sí. Tieto červené sú veľmi sladké, ale ani tie zelené nie sú kyslé. Peter: Ďakujem, A ja mám potato chips. Mária, ako sa to povie po slovensky? Tie slová neviem

ро мочетвку г не звуча печени
Маган: Zemiakové luptenky,
Peter: Nech sa páči, vezmite si zemiakové lupienky,
Martin: Dakujem. Aha, toto je už Trenčín. Ja tu vystupujem. Majte sa dobre.

Vlado: Ahoj. Mária: Pozri, Trenčín! Je to starobylé mesto. Je tu stredoveký hrad, tam hore.

Niekedy sem musíme prísť na výlet.

Cesta je celkom príjemná a zaujímavá. Väčšinou sa rozprávajú. Vlado potom trochu drieme - možno aj spí.

maj/to as dobre have a good time misestenka, v. v. mescenisk; F. seat reservation metorias, v. v. mosterisk F. seat reservation metorias, v. v. motorisk F. motoroycle methro perhaps, probably, maybe na legyti by boycle na kedyf. for when?

an motorok by motoroycle na návitevu for a vest

an emotorok file portiti.

Mária: No. ďalšia stanica je Žilina. Poďme, Peter, už ideme dolu. Vlado: Čo. vy už vystunujete?

Mária: Áno, toto je Žilina. Vlado: Aha. Tak príjemný víkend.

Mária: Podobne Peter: A šťastnú cestu Vlado: Ďakujem, Ahojte.

Áno ie

Užitočné výrazy

Prosim si listak - I would like to have

a ticket. - How much is one ticket? Co stoji jeden listok?

Kedy chcete cestovat? - When do you want

Kedy odchádza vlak? When does the train leave?

Nech sa páči, tu máte drobné. Here is your change. Prepáčte, je toto miesto voľné? Excuse me, is this seat free/available?

Yes, it is./Certainly. Nech sa páči, sadnite si. Sit down, please. Nech sa páči, vezmite si. Help yourself/yourselves,

please. Alco sa ti/vám ni náči? How do you like it here? Veľmi sa mi tu páči.

 I like it here very much.
 I do not like it here. Nepáči sa mi tu. Maj/majte sa dobre. Have a good time. We are getting off here

Tu vystupujeme.

Prijemný víkend. Have a good weekend. What is it in Slovak? Ako sa to povie po slovensky?

How do you say it/that in Slovak?

7

Na výlet môžeme ísť: - vlakom

autobusom autom taxíkom Hetadlom

- na bicykli na motorke

- pešo

s abort time) alt, wethen odchádzaví, -am. -ejú NIP to be feaving oddaí -rom there editalfe time here pétit se, páins sa NIP to filice; to be filiced pracovat', pracujem, pracujú NP to work
pr(jemny) přesant
pristr, pridem, pridu, Past prises, Imper pridipridi P to come,

to arrive

rabity, **m., da NP** to do
resperiently northwann, respréssional NP** to task, to speak
respréssives, northwann, respréssional NP** to task (motuality)
rychtilla, et al., **out of faut tan.

population of the state of task (motuality)
receives, ut M north
reads of task (motuality)
receives, ut M north
reads of task (motuality)
receives a district N north
reads (porth speak NP** to sleep
replacefully streets, north motual
receives a proposition of tasks (motuality)
receives the street of tasks (motuality)
receives t pelo or foot platok, ..., or M. Finday peart al, sseme st. pillu st NP to write to each other pass in Joseff as plant if in P* 16 white to each other policy life property of the property of the passes of the policy of the say policy of the say of the passes of the policy of the passes of t

SLOVAK FOR YOU 51



elektrotechniský Adj perianing to electrical engineering hrad, v.y., ov. M. castle ochectr, crown chic. Plast closs Mod to ward enforcement of the chic. Plast closs in the chic. Plast closs in Very be stemed representativiroquentity to go krads, v.y., et p. toods, dietar, outparter, v.y., et p. v.y., et p. toods, dietar, outparter, v.y., et p. v.y. ov. M. suitable Model (v.y., v.y., et p. v.y., et p na návštevu for a vosí
na sever to the north
mdatupište, -štia, -loša, néstupšť N station plantom
nastupovať, rustinpujem, nastupujú NP do + Gori
on, to be boasting (a bus, a phone, etc.)
na výslet for a triej, stranical at athe rallway station
neďaleko nearby

7.1 DAYS OF THE WEEK - Dni v týždní

čo?	kedy?
pondelok	v utorok
utorok	
streda	y stredu
štvrtok	vo štvrtok
piatok	y piatok
sobota	v sobotu
nedeľa	y nedeTu

- 7.1.1 When answering the cusation keely? (when?), 1.e. with it to function of an advertised of time, the name of the days a preceded by the proposition in the variety of the proposition in the proposition in the proposition.
 7.1.2 When answering the question keely, after the proposition of wheel of the names of days change, strong the ariting 4s, 4s. Vistedit, visobotis, vinedrit. The reason is that after the preposition or the accusative case is required and in nours ending in -a the accusative service ending is -d (see 10.1).
 7.1.3 Note that the days of the week are written in small eletters.
- letters
 7.1.4 Note that the Slovak week starts with Monday not

7.9 PRESENT TENSO - Prilimes And

- 7.2.1 In correct to English wests which have 3 simple street, i.e. present, past and future, 3 perfective streets, and the corresponding continuous tenses, i.e. altogether 12 tense-related forms, Slovek verbes have only 3 grammalized tenses, present, past and future.
 7.2.2 White in English in the present fense the only ending is 4 size speaks) in the flory present seption of verbes, in Slovek verbs in the present seption of conjugated, and size of the present seption of conjugated to the present seption of configuration of the grammalized present series.
 7.2.3 The beside endings of the present tense are:

2nd 3rd 1st 2nd	person S person S person S person P person P person P	g -8: g -: f -me:	ja ty on my vy oni	hľadám hľadáš hľadá hľadáme hľadáte hľadajú	sadnem sadneš sadne sadneme sadnete sadnú	prosim prosis prosime prosime prosite prosia
--------------------------	--	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	--	--	---

stanica, -e -e, stanic F (ratway/bus) station
etát, eto;im stoja NP to cost: to stand
streda, -y, -y stried F Wedneaday
stredas elektretechnická škola
sechod

52 SLOVAK FOR YOU

7.2.4 As can be seen from 7.2.3, the 3rd person so has no ending, i.e. the verbal form comprises the verb stem composed of the root and it called themselve verbal formatic verbal.

imprizes only and the so-

the verb slem composed or use town as: a land the sac-called frhamatic vowel.

7.2.5 All of the above endings are fully predictable with verbs (only by/fs regular in this respect, see the case of the capit for the 3rd person plant wheel a see 2.0 is see 2.0 is see possible endings, their change being only par-nity parity pra-nity parity pra-

possible endings, ther chorag being only past of the process of th

Type	_		Other Verbs
1 a) pracovať	1st Pers Sg pracujem (3rd Pers Pl sracujú	dakorat studovat potrahovat
b) hľadať	hľadám	hľadajú	konzultovať ultovať ultovať ultovať vat vat volat sa, til sa, čítať
c) rozumleť	rozumiem	rozumejú	silniet obe, počuvať
2 a) sadnúť b) driemať	sadnem driemem	sadnú driemu	padnút (10 lali) pisat zomnet
c) pozrieť 3 a) hovoriť	pozriem hovorím	pozrů hovoria	preložit, prežit, prosit si
			fajóri, util prepátil
b) spat	spím	spia	kúpit si, m', pacit se
Vollaym (a	myelim	myslia	vidlet (to st (to yell)

7.2.7.1 The ending of the 3rd person plural is per trom the infinitive subtypes a). Le from the k predictable endings of the infinitive

Type 1 a) Type 2 a) Type 3 a)		ન્હોઇ -ઇ -la	pracovať - praci sadnúť - sadnú racujú hovoriť - hovorkiná roria	
-------------------------------------	--	--------------------	---	--

7.2.7.2 In cases different from 7.2.7.1 the conjugal/gation is sepredictable from the infraintee, and the forn/orms of fire verbs have to be checked in the disclosificacy and, a possible, memorized.
7.2.7.3 Note that in Type 1 a), it is present, -oratifie is more from the entitless and registered by -dip- to 30 which the appropriate prescried entiting is added, except for 5e.

person Pi where -upú is added, e.g. študovať, študu-

227.4 in Type 1 b), i.e. h fadaf, and the entire Type 3, i.e. hourd, spair, mystef, the themsate vowel (a /i-respectively) in comparate forms is long, unless the free-producing vowel is long. The only exceptions are 3rd person pleral in type 1 b) where the length is on the faul -d, and Type 3 in which the 3rd person plural excitig it he dipthong -it.

hibrides	hľadárne	myslim	myslime
hibrides	hľadáte	mysliš	myslite
mineral	hľadajú	mysli	myslia

But člam, hádam (I am guessing), splevam (I am signal, pilm (I am sylvesing), spievam (I am signal, pilm (I am seving), where the ending is short because of rhythmic shortening (see 3.2).

7.75 in Type 2 a), i.e. sednúř, in which in the infinitive the

thematic vowel is long, it becomes short in all conju-galed forms, except for 3rd person plural, i.e. sad-

Benatic vower is singly, it becomes short in all conjugated forms, except for Set portern plural, i.e. sadgle file vowel before the ending is long, the ending of
all person plural becomes short due to inhythme
shortening (see 3.2), e.g. visidanu' (to rile) - visidanu
22.5 in 12.7 in the column Other Vertes there are presented
other vertes that leave so far occurred in the testhock and
set congulated by that predicture presents. It no such verte
states the end of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the set of the set of the set of the
set of the

2.13 The most frequent Type is 1 b), i.e. hibidas*, and about too Bird of Storks verbs are conjugated according to a. Unfortunately, with verbs ending in the inthinitive on affect behavior covered in conjugated forms cannot be proceeded, i.e. hibida** - hibida**, but dramat* - driespectod, i.e. hibida** - hibida**, but dramat* - driespectod, i.e. hibida** - hibida**, but dramat* - driespectod, i.e. hibida** - with dramat* - with dramat* - with dramat* - driespectod, i.e. hibida** - with dramat* - with

to the above 3 types, a number of other verbs do not comply with them and can be considered as inegular. Their ndividual conjugation forms have to be checked in the dictionary and, if possible memorated, e.g. slid if stojim, stoja: vzait, vezimem, vezimit; sir, idem, idifices also 8.2). 227.10 As the forms which are decisive for the particular

30.9 Si the forms which are decisive for the paralcular oxilogation kypes are the infinitive, 1st person Sg and did person Pl, these are the ones which are feed nour dictionary, the fatter two usually represented by their endings only, e.g., £4ar., =on., =q\$r.onese(-sen., =q\$r.ore). 27.27.11 Slovek does not have any continuous tenso Hence, both we read and we are reading translate as £4are if recessary, the difference can be expressed in Slovak by advertise the least form or prove first enough. like feraz (now) or prave (just now), e.g.

7.0 MEGATION OF PRESENT TRASE FORMS Hogada tvarov potemnoho zasu

7

In their present tense forms, Slovak verbs, with the exception of byf (see 2.5.1), are negated with the help of the negative prefix the e g norozumism, nemajú, necestuje: 731

HOUNE FORMED FIRM FAITHCIFEE AND ADJECTIVES - Podstatné mená utvorené od pričastí a prídavných mlen

- Some Slovak nouns are formed from the present par-7.4.1 Some Storak hours are formed from the present parterile of verse, ag., exetuploc, practiple' (worker), spokuby/ajicil (normanie), verdura (superior boss). These, just as adjectives, change that gender of mes according to the gender of the noun they modify i.e. cestifyicils M, estifyicile F. Gestlyde's M and the pural a cestifyicil for M+Hirm and cestifyicile for all others.
 7.4.2 Adjectives can also become informalized So far we have been considered in the control of the c



tykden, d/s., dna, -d/ov M week storek, -tks, -thy, -tov M Tuesday skitenesk, -tks, -thy, -tov M Tuesday skitenesk, -tks, -thy, -tov M tuenj car wikickinou mostly Wash, -s. M the Vah reservitiend, -s. y -ov M weekend viask, -s. y -ov M train viakom by the you M train viakom by the you.

CVIČENIA

4. Give the present tense forms of the verbs along with the personal pronouns for all three person in the singular and plural.

Example: Ja čítam po slovensky.
Ty čítaš po slovensky. On číta po slovensky......

- 1. Ja chodím na univerzem

- Ja píšem po anglicky.
 Ja hovorím po slovensky.
 Ja sa učím dobre
- Ja neštudujem matematiku.
- Ja pracujem v škole
 Ja bývam v Clevelande
 Ja cestujem do New Yorku
- Ja sa mám dobre.
 Ja nemám čas.
- Ja spím celý deň
 Ja nemám peniaze.

Drop the pronouns wherever possible, making all necessary changes in word order:

- 1. My študujeme históriu
- 2. Ja sa učím.
- Ja sa term.
 Ja píšem, oni čítajú
 Ona má pracovňu dolu.
- 5. Oni nemajú telefón.
- Ty si prosiš čaj?
 Ona je manekýnka.
- 8. Ja bývam v Bratislave, on v Žuline,
- Vy si nekúpite kufor?
 Oni si vezmú auto

III. Give the third person plural form of the following verbs:

čítat, písaf, mať, byť, bývať, driemať, odpovedať, ces-tovať, dať, robiť, hovorić, predať, vidieť, používať, potrebovať, učiť, prednášať, řajčiť, pozrieť, prosiť, študo-vať, sadnúť si, ďakovať

IV. Answer your friend who is asking: Co rad robis? In response list the activities you like to do.



V. Answer your friend who is asking: Co ner robis? List the activities you do not like to

- 1. Radi čitate horory?
- Spite v aute?
 Spite poobede?
- Spite poobede?
 Máte počítač?
 Potrebujete počítač?
 Páči sa vám slovenčina?
- 7. Máte radi USA? 8. Cestujete veľa? 9. Chodíte na bicykh?
- 10. Máte čas?

VII. Preložte do slovenčiny:

Peter is travelling. He is travelling by train. His speaking Slovak now. Mary is going home for weekend. Peter is going for a visit. They are such at the university. Vlado is also travelling by trans is tized and is sleeping now.

VIII. Change into formal address:

- Študuješ v Žiline?
 Si futbalista/futbalistka?
- 3. Máš auto?
- 4. Máš v piatok čas?
 5. Cestuješ na víkend domov'
- 6. Ideš vlakom?
- Prosíš si lístok?
 Máš tažký kufor?
- Býva tam tvoj brat?
 Studuješ aj v sobotu?

IX Preložie do angličitav:

o chvalu, spiatočne iistky, na kedy, pokladnička, máte drobné, potrebujete miestenky, veľmi sa mi páči, ktoré je to nástupište, sú tieto miesta vojné le ký kufor, prazdne kupé, ideme na výlet, druha tra: gimavý hrad, príjemna cesta

Write a dialogue between a man in a train compartment and a young girl who is just entering it.

XI. You need to buy one return ticket for the train to Košice for tomorrow. Write dow a dialogue between yourself and the

na návštevu

na výlet na futbal

na prázdniny na koncert do USA do Londýna?

- 1. My sister attends secondary school

- 113 just

rite down

3. 4 dnička tu

Ako cestujete: na univerzitu

XIII. Frenche do alovenciny:

- 2. I attend the university.
 3. I do not travel there by car but by bus.
- My parents live in New York.
 Sometimes they travel to Cleveland.
 They do not travel by car but by plane.
- 7. Please, help yourself.
 8. Where are you getting off?
- 9. Where does this train go?
 10. Excuse me, where is the toilet?
 11. Is there an ashtray here?

MY. Write a story about Pavol travelling home to Košice each Friday.

his parents live and work there. He travels in the evening. It is Friday again. The train is full. He is looking for an available seat. Here it is. He sits down and nods off

EV. Change into the plural:

železničná stanica, toto prázdne kupé, to voľné mieszelezmena stanica, toto prazdne kupe, to vome mies-to, slovenská koruna, spiatočný listok, tažky kutor, ľahké slovo, dobrý výlet, rušné mesto, atômová elek-tráreň, sladké jablčko, stredoveký hrad, môj dedo, tvo-ja teta, prijemná cesta, moderné auto, starý bicykel, múdra hlava, dobré srdce

XVI. Odpovedzte negativne:

- Tvoja mama ešte vie po slovensky, však?
 Vv bývate v New Yorku, však?
- Máte veřký dom, však?
 Cestujete tam lietadlom, však?
- 5. Potrebujete si kúpiť spiatočný lístok, však?
- Vystupujete v Nitre, však?
 Rozpravate sa po anglick), však?
- 8. Odchadzate v stredu, však?
 9. Rád cestujete, však?
 10. Cesta vo vlaku je pohodlná, však?

- Vy ste taxikár, však?
 Väš brat má problémy, však?
 Vo februán robíte skúšky, však?
- 14. Ste unavený, však?
 15. Neprosíte si kávu, však nie?

XVII. Change into the plural:

1. Ako sa máš? 2. Je toto miesto voľné? 3. Šofér má 1. Ako sa mas? 2. Je toto miesto voine? 3. Soler ma rádio. 4. Je tam hrad, elektráreň a univerzita. 5. Ide na výlet autom 6. Trochu drieme. 7. Nechcem jabčko. 8. Tu je rieka a mesto. 9. On potrebuje dom. 10. Ona potrebuje auto. 11. Preto nechce dieta.

XVIII. Correct the following sentence

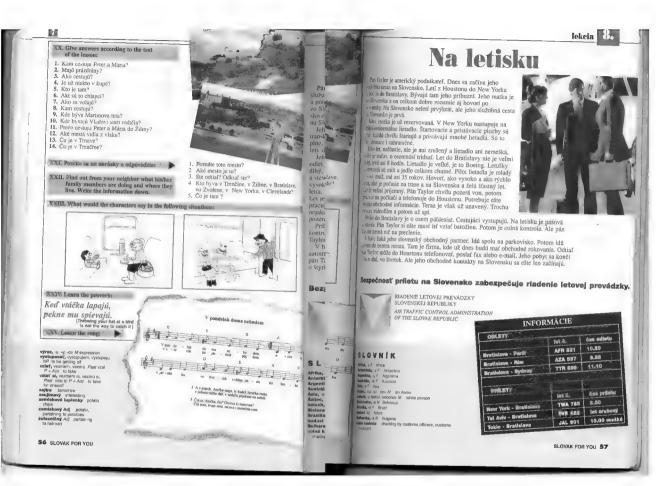
Vlak odchádzaš v Utorok o večer Je to siedmy nástupište. V kupé je mladý chlapci. Čo stojý jedna lštok? Bývate tam jeho rodičia. Kam čestuješ, pan Novák? My chodím na univerzitu. Študujem tu tn mesiac. Ten slovo neviem. Vo Sobotu tá dievča ide domov. Sú to pekný mestá

XIX. Use adjectives and adverbs with meanings opnosite to the ones listed below:

sladké jabíčko príjemné predpoludnie prázdna auła prazdna auta sympatická cestujúca ľahké kreslo pohodlný vlak nudná prednáška šikovný svokor starobylé mesto tichá ulica voľné miesto dobrá škola polička je vpravo stôl je vpredu spálňa je hore

elektráreň je na východe





8 Letenka

Pani Veselá je na letísku v Bratislave. Potrebuje zajtra letieť do Košíc a ešte nemá letenku. Letuška: Prosím?

Pani Veselá: Máte, prosím, na zajtra letenky do

Lefuška: Áno, ešte máme. Na ráno alebo

na popoludnie?
Pani Veselá: Radšej na popoludnie.
Letuška: Je tu let číslo 741, odlet je o sedemnásť dvadsať Pani Veselá: Dobre. A máte ešte miesto pri okne?

Letuška: Ano, mam. Na aké meno je to? Letuška: Ano, mám. Na aké meno je to? Pani Veselá: Viera Veselá. Čo stojí tá letenka? Letuška: Sesísto tridsať korún. Pani Veselá: Ďakujem. Tu sú peniaze. Letuška: Ďakujem a šťastný let.

PROTIKLADY

kedy má lietadlo polet

ktorý let je obsadený

letenka lo

Mapa sveta

Máriin brat sa učí zemepis. Tu je jeho nová mapa sveta.



coling Adj pertaining to the custome office datast, -dm, -qill APP to visit to be waiting derroche, -difference, derroche AMP block parson Genetiche AMP block parson Genetiche AMP Genetic Genetic Genetic AMP Genetic Geneti

58 SLOVAK FOR YOU

Sumpe sú kontinenty a oceány. Kontinenty sú: Európa, Ázia, lana Severná a Južná Amerika, Austrália a Antarktída. Najviac waný kontinent je Ázia, najmenej obývaný kontinent je

Na temeguli žije viac ako 3 miliardy ľudí, mnohé rasy, národy and the late of initial that, funding rasy, flavody that, funding rasy, flavody that the late of the l Antalia. India, Argentina a Rusko.

sazuk, India, Argentína a Řusko.

Izway a starý kontinent a aj mnohé šláty v Európe sú staré, napr.

rezus d Tilansko. Hoci európske štáty spolupracujú, zjednotena

Izwa paziař len fikcia, a tak v nej czisujú rozličné samostatné

sa v snub Európy (okrem Grécka a Talianska) sú to napríklad

spasko Pompalsko, Rumunsko a Bulharsko, na východe

tilans, Bielonako, Loryšsko. Litva, Estorsko a Rusko. Na západe

zapa, P Vkla Britania, írsko. Holansko, Luxembursko,

rauvno, Švajčarsko a Nemecko. Na severe sú škandinávske

ca. Metda, Nároko Firsko a Dánsko. sta, Štědsko, Nórsko, Fínsko a Dánsko.

Ventre Európy je Česko, Maďarsko, Poľsko, Rakúsko

apozaficzy stred Európy - to je Slovensko. Táto poloha je veľmi výdda pre jeho nový rozvoj a kontakty



×1615

a gei výhc

india, a informá jedio, a juh, o A južný Ac Kanada, koľko je šončiť s ending kontakt, kontrola-krát u iet, o -y letteť, r

cesty nad Slovenskom



Svetové strany

1507	kam? (direction)	kde? (location)	nký?	
východ	na východ	na výchoďe	východný	
západ	na západ	na západe	západný	
sover	na sever	na severe	severný	
juh	na juh	na juhu	južný	

tals, e.f. Inda
intensities, e.g. of information
intensities, e.g. of information
intersities of inda
intensities of inda
intensities of inda
intensity of Coulter
intensity of C

seed Ba. Na no 1st Grazino viera Sig or Prij., Ha Ba. Ner no vista, Y.-y. - ov Mr. Continent milled, H.-y. - ov Mr. Continent Milled, H. -y. - ov Mr. - ov Mr.

fetenhar, y y mak F plane lickel fetenhar, y y mak F plane lickel fetenhar, y y veludek F air hostess, flight etendend Liften, y N Chinnan Madaresto, a N r-Inngary Madaresto, a N r-Inngary Madaresto, a N r-Inngary Madaresto, a N r-Inngary Madaresto, y N r-

INATIVE PLURAL OF IRREGULAR

8

 As stated in 6.3.2.1, some nouns do not form the no-minative pura with the help of the suffixes that have been listed and so we consider them as irregular ones in some cases they fall into types comprising groups of words in other cases they are just indiviqua words. Following is a survey of the types (1-4) and of frequently occurring individual words (5):

1.	dlevča	- dievčatá/ dievčence
2.	holúbä	- holúbätá
3.	princezná	~ princezné
4.	cestujúci	- cestujúci
	cestujúca	- cestulúce
15.	človek	- ľudla
	diet'a	- deti
	pani	- panie
	ako	- očl; oká
	ucho	- ušl: uchá

- 8.1 1.1 The type dievča occurs with neuter nouns ending in The type delivar occurs with neuter mounts entoring in e.g. le words denoting young people or the young of an mals, or words that are dim nutives. Their plural u-sually has the ending -eté or -ence, e.g. vnuéa (little grandchild) - vnuéatávnuéence, vtáda (little bird) -
- 8 1.1.2 The type holuba occurs with neuter nouns ending in d i.e. words denoting the young of animals, or words that are diminutives, rarely also with words denoting people. Their pura has the ending -ald, e.g. žnebă (cott) - žnebătá. púpă (little bud) - púpătá, chlápă (little man) - chlá-
- psta.

 8.1.1.3 The type princezmá occurs with feminine nouns ending in -å and its plural has the ending -å. e.g. svagriná švagriná gazdiná (housewife, housekee-
- \$vegrind \$vegrind gazdiná (housewise, houseke-per) gazdiná.

 8.1.1.4 The type cestlujuci cestulytice occurs with nouns that have been formed from participies or edjectives hence end in or or -or or in §vyill or -ala. Their plural corresponds to the pura of all actives, positive (enals cheffooss) vedicia, vedicia (fenals cheffooss) vedicia (fenals

na juhti on/in the south najvitčší the largest najviac the most na počítačí on the compute ne positade on the computer napar (Abbr of negricial) for example napar (Abbr of negricial) for example napar (Abbr of negricial) for example na preclenie to be declared národ, «a. y. -ov M nabon na sovere on nich the north naštraste forunately naybode only the nest na západe only the nest na západe only the some some sort of Nemecke, «a N Germany nich rothing.

60 SLOVAK FOR YOU

thild) has the man - people) The plural of chefa (child) has plural of plant form dets, with a modified root) and the plural of

from debt, with a modified root) and the plural of is pane, le it ends in ke.

Oko and uzho, when relemng to organs of het, v. u. st. When the work of the control of the c 812

see 6.5) r forms and The non-existence of one of the number forms are functions the use of the existing number form for the function of the other one often differs in English and in Store g

Eng	rlish		Slovak	PI
Sg	Pf	Sg	P	informáci
formation	-	informácia	infom	-
evelopment	developments	rozvoj	-	ovce
heep	sheep	ovca	ovce	správy
0W8	news	správa	sprán	hodinky
mheh	watches	hodinky	hodis	_

The dictionary in this textbook gives the data of Ther dictionary in mis exprove, gives in each at "e" -14 (the centing such cases, e.g., information, -19; e.g., 4" in gs. of the endings after the semicolon are the endings after commandev and gentive plurally, 12-20; -12 (tol); hoddiny, hoddinek (only P)
There are also differences between English auch nouns Slovak as to the concord of verbs with such and strective or

which in English can be used as either coll particularized references, e.g.

English		Slovak		PI	
Sg	Pf .	Sg	Pf		
family is	family are	rodina je rodina je	rodia	rodiny si	
			-		

In this and similar cases, e.g. police - polica, lia vith these (the employees of a faculty) - fakulta, with the mouns in the singular only the singular only the singular on dt ha polica verb can be used in Stovak, e.g. rodina čta, polica habita fakulta. hľadá, fakulta ie

In 7.2 we have presented the types of regularly conin 12 we take presented the types of regularly con-pigated verbs. All those verbs whose conjugation dif-fers from them are in our typology considered irregu-lar. However, among some of them there can also be found features that can be generalized. Hence, we can speak about types of imegular verbs, and about individual imegular verbs. The table that follows presents some of them, without intending to give a com-

ninship 1 žžf 2 mlesť 3 stáť	regular Verbs 1st Pers Sg žijem nesiem stojim rregular Verbs	3rd Person žijú nesú stola	PI (to live) (to carry) (to stand)
ist prijat vziat začat' jest' povedat'	som idem prijmem vezmem začnem jem poviem	sú idú prijmů vezmú začnú jedla povedla	(to be) (to go) (to receive) (to take) (to begin) (to eat) (to sav)

- I in the type &t"the conjugation endings correspond to I has pipe 2/f the conjugation endings correspond to be agoing the la (pracovar), but the themsalic ele-nent is not +ij- (pracupan) but -j- only. Conjugated according to this type are most ennosyllable verbs which have -ij/ in the cost, e.g., pl. jelm. pijl. bif (to beat), bijem. bijl. and some with the short rost vowel -u- e.g. (fill to beaty, Jagam. Juji.
- he conjugation of the type niest can involve the the conjugation of a root rowel, e.g., basi to take), beriem, berú, vezú to carry by a velhicle), veziem, vezú to sany by a velhicle), veziem, vezú to sany by a velhicle), veziem, vezú to som casea, a change of the root consonant is also involved, e.g.
- + lato -d-: viesť (lo guide), vediem, vedú

 into -t-: pilesť (lo knd) pietiem, pletů

 t lato -st-: rásť (lo grow, rastiem, rastů

 into -d-: pietč (lo bake), pečiem, pečů

 lato -ž-: měcť, měžem, měže
- All the irregular verbs occurring in this textbook are presented in its vocabulary with their three basic forms, including the vocalic and consonantal

palais, it focusity only 5g) N weather substating, in-3a, 5m M bushneoman, enterprised, 7g (2, 5a). The bushneoman, enterprised, 7g (2, 5a). The bushneoman basis of the palain seed, professional palain pal

The type staff involves not change including the addition of -of-. Conjugates according to this type is, e.g., the verb baff set (be a fraid) beyon so, boils as, e.g., the verb baff set (be to firm dividual inegular verbs included in the above list of ind vidual inegular verbs.

8

- who are some of the most frequenty occurring irregular verbs. They all involve changes in their conjugated forms with regard to the inflintive, the verb by having a completely different stern in the conjugated forms.
- 8.2.1 5 In negation the verb ist changes its initial into -, i.e.

nejdem	nejdeme
nejdeš	nejdete
nejde	nejdú

8.2.2 The basic forms of the irregular verbs belonging to the above types as well as of the individua irregular verbs occurring in this textbook are presented in the vocabulary They should be noted, checked when used and, if possible, memorized

8.3 NAMES OF COUNTRIES - Názvy krajín

8.3.1 In Slovak the names of countries usually have the following endings or final letters

-sko/cko:	Dánsko, Slovensko, Taliansko
-81	Anglicko, Grécko etc. Amerika, Čína, Európa, Kanada, etc.
-la: other:	Austrália, Ázia, etc. Izrael, Jemen, Tibet, Togo, etc.

- 8.3.2 Most of the names ending in -sko were formed from 8.3.2 Most of the names ending in side was formed from names of members of namesians an polific in Daray) + six, Taisan (an Italian) + six However in some cases the shapton's more complex, a g Sixyenex, but Soviek (a Slovek M), or both the name of the country and the name of the natural lyar destraivatives, a g Portugalsion and Portugalsion for Portugalsion and Sixyenes (and the name of the country is composed of several words, only the first country is composed of several words, only the first country is composed of several words, only the first country is composed of several words, only the first country is composed of several words, only the processing of the post-country of the political words in the name is a proper makin, a g. Resoubliex Maransilovych ostrovor (Rapable of the Marahata I stands)
- Marshall slands)



All Slovak cardinal numerals except for jeden have All Slovak cardinal numerals except for jeden nave different forms for usage with M+Hirin nouns and for all other nouns Moreover, the numerals jeden and dva also have differing forms for genders. They are presented in the following table

M +Hum jeden dvaja traja štyria plati/päť	M -Hum jeden dva tri štyri päť	jedna dve tri štyri päť	jedno dve tri štyri päť
--	---	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

- 8.4.2 1 as evident from the table, has three lexical forms
- 4.2 I as ordered from the table, has three lexical forms each one for one gener, —, globe M. Jedne F. Jedne M. e.g., globe M. Jedne F. Jedne M. e.g., jedne darank, jedne onen, yene kenhe, jedne diefts.
 4.4 3 as a has three lexical forms, but they are harobrankly diefts. Jedne diefts. Jedne diefts. Jedne G. W. Hum and over is sharted by F and N a.n.
- N, e.g. Avaja m.u.b., ova stolicky, che auté.
 3 and shave only livo ex cal forms each. raya and slava for M+turn and trand styra for M+turn and trand styra for a lichier cases, e.g. trajustyrale doktori, in/dispir lavy, in/dispir lavy, traffer majorit
- tn/styn mestá.

 8.4.5 Stores also have two lexical forms each and are Jamiley also have two lexical forms each and are calculated as a same way as 3 and 4, but with the difference that their M ++fum form is predictable from the corresponding ordinal numeral in which the life of graph years to be replaced by "in 6.5", the constitution of the control of the con

However, with M +Hum these numerals can also be used in their cardinal form, the noun or noun phrase that follows being in the gentive plura form, e.g. pat tenistox, avadsat/sedem studentov, devat/desiat-

devid funsion. With nouns that are not M +Hum the cardinal numerals are used, and they are followed by the gentives of the noun or noun prisse, e.g. pat drown, of the noun or noun prisse, e.g. pat drown, of the nouns of the no

rokovanie, s. in. I N taks negotatione roeitierly Ad vertical adjunct rozeros (Adv. Netto.) adjunct rozeros (Adv. Netto.) adjunct Rissimization, at N Roumania Rissimization, at N Roumania Planta, at N Roumania services (Adv. Rott, questy amountary) adjunction of the Rissimization of the Royal Rissimization (America apolipraconal americal Rissimization) and Rissimization (Rissimization) and Rissimization (Rissimi

svetová strana, -y: -y, strán F cardina point svetový Adj padaining to the world, universal

85 CONDOND OF NUMERULS AND NOUNS. Zhoda čísloviek a tvaru podstatných mier

While in English the numeral one is used with the writee in Enginer the numeral one is used with in singular number of nouns and other numerals as used with the plural, in Slovak the situation is not complex. It can be presented in the following table:

		nio ionowing
Memoriali eden, jodne, jodne ivala, dva, dve raja, tri tyria, štyri lati - devätdeslati devlati itť and above	Nom Sg Nom Pl Nom Pl Nom Pl Nom Pl Gen Pl	Gender and dom, kniha, otcovia, dor otcovia, dor otcovia, dor fanly M +Hu otcov, dome

- 8.5.2 With the grammar covered so far we can manage:
 use correctly only the nouns and normal phree
 with the numerals 7-4, and with the numerals of
 type polt. Le from 5 to 95, the latter type only altime of the second of the numeral path and solve
 that a second of the numeral path and solve
 that are use to be ploud of the noun or an
 phrase goes beyond the ploud of the noun or an
 or that are second or the second of the
 assets in this in two ways. Firstly, the second or
 of severa of the nouns that are frequently used in
 numerals are presented in as texts and excess
 e.g. rokov. Secondly, with each noun in the voice
 lany also the gentival form or its ending as a
 sented, e.g. mestor, e.g. d. mest M. the last be
 shapes being the gentivel plural, so with the laorder outcomes and the process with of it of
 a contenting value the process with of it of
 the process with of its content of the process with of its
 and the process with of its contents and the process with of its
 order of the content of the process with of its
 order of the process with of its order of the process with of its
 order of the process with of its order of the process with of its
 order of the process with of its order of the process with of its
 order of the process with of its order of the process with of its
 order of the process of the process with order or the process of the process o

6.6 CONCORD OF NUMERALS AND VERBS - Zhoda čísloviek a tvaru slovies

in English the numeral one is used with the single 8.6.1 and the other numeras one is used with the single and the other numeras with the plural forms of in-verbs. In Slovak, similarly to the concord of numeral with nouns, the situation is more complex. This co-be seen in the following table:

Numerai jeden, jedna, jedno dvaja, dva, dve traja, tri štyria, štyri plati - deväťdesiati päť and above	P)	jeden žiak číta dvaja žiaci číta traja žiaci číta
---	----	---

- 8.6.2 As a evident from the table the singular forms of verbs are used with the numeral jeden jedie, jedie

used with the

- Lituation is more 2 ollowing table
- 4 bider and Month
 5 in, Imiha, dieta
 6 swia, domy, lai
 7 swia, domy
 8 swia, domy
 9 ly M +Hum) dtei
 10 sw., domov, dell,
 1 h
- 12. can manage to 13. ominal phrases 14. numerals of the 15. r type only with
- 16. Co ma nán Taylor na preclenie?
- 16. 17. I păr and above 18. e noun or noun 19. Co bude pán Taylor robiť v Bratislave? 3. Kedy sa konči jeho pobyt?
- 19. ne grammar ex20. p textbook does
 a gen tive forms
 pently used with
 and exercises. my the in the vocabu-minding are pre-cance, the last form off, its with the help landing with pat and pat muest

III. 5 VERBS

- North the singular
 North the singular
 Idral forms of the
 Idral forms of the
 Simplex This can
 - le impre
 le impre
 le impre
 le im žiak číta
 li žiaci čítajú
 la žiaci čítajú
 slati žiaci čítajú
 ižlakov číta

škandinávular forms of the Španielskien. jedna, jedno štartovaci.

VIČENIA

. Odkad je pan Taylor'

- 2. Kam sdef Aka cesta je to?
- 4. Odkiał leti a kam?
- 5. Aké lety štartujú a pristávajú v New Yorku? 6. Je jeho let dlhý? Kedy má lietadlo odlet? 8. Mešká jeho lietadlo z New Yorku? 9. Leti aj jeho manželka?
 - Il. Je betadlo plné II. Co rob. pan Taylor v hetadle?

 12. say je let?
 - 13. keh må hetadlo prilet do Bratislavy II. Meska hetadlo v Bratislave? 15. Ma pan Taylor pas?
 - 17. Čaká niekto v Bratislave? Kto?

Elidate do slovenciny:

my time flight tickets, have a nice flight, the flight is profled the weather is had, the planes are not taking of it is a pity that the plane is late, two planes are luding, nassengers are waiting

- India le tietadla velke? Nie nie je Je malé
 - L Nashipuiù ti cestuiúci? Idú do budovy vpravo?
 Sú tie letenky výhodné? 4. le lietadlo prazdnen
 - k. le to mesto pri okne pohodiné?

 le ten vysoký steward nesympatický? 1. le tá letuška vydatá?
- II. vaše prazdniny sa začínajú"

IV. Pozrite sa na mapu sveta. Povedzte, kde je ktorý kontinent:



8

V. Potrebujete dve letenky do Prahy.

(You are making a terephone call to a Slovak airline to find out about the availability of tickets. Write down and perform the dialogue)

VL Call your friend Betkn.

(Tell her you are at the airport in Bratislava Your flight to Kostic is delayed. Ask her whether sie can come - you could talk together for about two hours then. Write down and perform the dialogue.)

Will. Change into the plural:

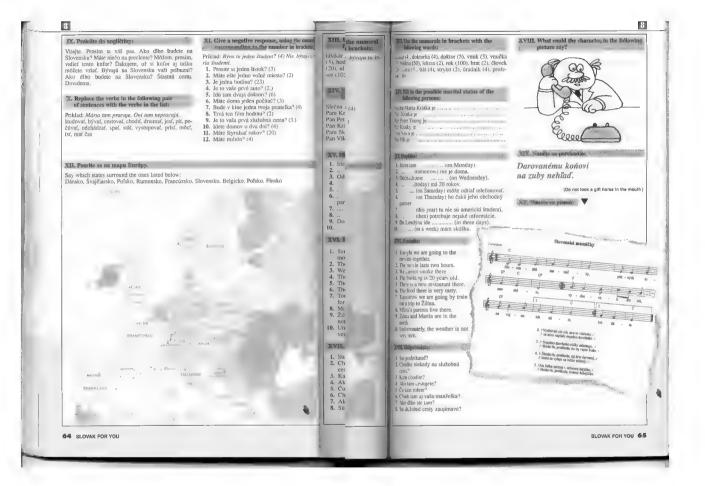
malé dievča, dobrý človek, moja švagriná, táto sym-patická pani, mlady rodič, nová predavačka, rýchle hetadlo môj sárodenec, pekné vnuča, štíhla recepčna americká cestujúca, slovenský cestujúci, zlé dieta, jeho nová informácia

**** Translate and use in Sentences of your own:

who, what, where from, which, how, when, where, at what time, where to, of what kind, why

Velká Británia F Great Britain Verhal Bristan F. Gwal Efrains videoffling, u.g., vol. Video (movie) van Adv. (infection). cutado: van Adv. (infection). cutado: vijethod, u.g. Ale sauger, sust vijethod; Adj. valatim, sust vijethod; Adj. valatim, sust vijethod; Adj. valatim vest zapadn, Adj. valatim vest zapadn, Adj. valatim vest zatadir to der Zam, o.f. Estim zamegula, A. val. zamegula, A. val. valatim vest zatadir to der zamegula, A. val. zamegula, A. val. zamegula, A. val. zamegula, A. val. zamegula, A. zamegul Sathy felt have a note for felterally happy llight) utt. . . or 45 Switzerland leighanks, a 14 Switzerland leishka, a 14 Switzerland leishka, a 14 Switzerland labada, a 14 Early labada, a 14 Early labada, a 14 Early labada, a 14 Early labada, a 15 Early la

SLOVAK FOR YOU 63



Na návšteve

Mária a Peter sú v Žiline. Tu je dom, kde bývajú Máriini rodičia.

Mária: Tak už sme tu. Toto je náš dom. Poď, naši už určite čakajú Mária zazvoní, dvere sa otvoria Mária: Ahoj, mami, tu sme.

Maria: Anoj, maini, tu sine.

Maria: Anojte Vitajte, konečne ste tu. A toto je určite Peter. Vitaj. Podte dalej
a sadmte si. Otec je hned tu. Pride aj stará mama a starý otec. Aj oni vás chců vidieť. Tak ako sa máte?

Mária: My dobre, ale ako sa máte vy tu? Mama: Ďakujem, celkom dobre. A ty, Peter, ako sa máš na Slovensku? Peter: Ďakujem, zatiaľ dobre. Mama: A môžem ti tykať? Alebo radšej vykať? Peter: Samozrejme, tykajte mi. Mama: Ako sa ti páči Slovensko? Peter: Veľmi. Slovensko je krásna krajina. Mama: Fajin, to rada počujem. Musíme ísť spolu na nejaké výlety. No teraz prepáčte, idem mečo pripraviť. Určite ste hladní. A nie ste smádní? Dáte si džús, čaj alebo kávu? Mária: Ja si prosím džús Peter: Aj ja. Mama: Nech sa páči. Aha, už ide aj Miško. Mama: Nech sa páči. Aha, už ide aj Miško. Michal: Ahoj, Mija. Miria: Ahoj, Miško. Ako sa máš? Michal: Čo ja viem? Dosť dobre. Len mám pokazený bicykel. A toto je ten Peter z Ameriky?

bicykel. A toto je ten Peter z Ameriky?
Peter: Ano, ja som Peter.
Michai: A ty bovoriš po slovensky? Ako to?
Peter: Učím sa po slovensky. Ale ešte neviem veľa.
Michai: To nevadí. Ja neviem po anglicky nič.
Ale na buddel rok sa začnem učít. (Veš čo? Kým mama
pripraví večeni, poď do garáže, dobre? Možno nu
pomôžeš. Ten bicykel musím opravií.
Peter: Dohre, idem.



SLOVNIK

alto as a
alto as
borked, y-y-o-y-b
automatic table
borked, y-y-o-y-b
borked, y-y-o-y-b
borked, y-y-o-y-b
borked, y-y-y-borked, p-borked, p-borked
borked, y-y-y-borked, p-borked, p-borked
borked, y-y-y-borked, p-borked, p-borked
borked, y-y-y-borked, p-borked, p-borke ako as sko to? how come?

a as far as benkomet, u; y, -ov M. autometic teller bratt, betem, bard NP to take brade, y, -y, otder F. braking device, brake bradly, -y, -y, otder F. braking device, brake bradly, -to, -a NP to break, to be bradeing byt ne reade to be sb's turn (in a line) eff. whother if, of whother if is whother if it is not a simple in the interest of the intere

66 SLOVAK FOR YOU

Michal a Peter sú v garáži.

Michał: Pod sem! Tak toto je ten môj pokazený bicykel. Pozri, brzda je zlá. Nebrzdí. Môžes mi pomôct?

Peter: Počkaj, pozriem sa, Myslím, že toto tu je zlé. Michal: Táto skrutka? Peter: Počkaj, skúsim to opraviť. No dobre, už to je.

Peter: Môžem vyskúšať tvoj bicykel?

Peter: Samozejin vyskusat Ivoj otcyker/ Michal: Jasné, že môžeš, A vieš jazdif na bicykli? Peter: Samozrejime, že viem. Aj v Clevelande niekedy jazdim na bicykli. Michal: A ty si naozaj Američan? Veď veľmi pekne hovoríš po slovensky - ako

Slovák

Slovak.

Peter: Ano, som Američan. Ale učím sa po slovensky a slovenčina sa mi veľmi páčí.

Michal: Mysřím, že sa ti páčí aj naša Maja. Ona je tvoja frajerka? Tvoja láska?

Peter: Ale nie, len kamarátka.

Michal: Kamarátka, kamarátka! Ale chodíte spolu, nie?

Peter: Sme priatelia ale to je všetko

Michal: No neviem, neviem. Len mi potom dajte vediet, kedy je svadba,

nechcem iu zmeškať. Peter: Ty si zo mňa uťahuješ, však? Michal: Nie, ale hocičo sa môže staf. No dobre. podme späť do domu. Večera je už určite pripravená. A ďakujem za pomoc.



Na ulici



Pán Taylor: Prepáčie, môžete mi pomôcí?
Bratislavčan: Nech va páči, čo potrebujete?
Pán Taylor: Kde je, prosim, Tatra banka?
Bratislavčan: Toto je Štúrova uliča. Chodte rovno, až na koniec na Safárkovo namestie, kde je univerzita. Potom chodie dalej doprava asi 300 m a tam je už Tatra banka.
Pán Taylor: Takže nie je daleko, však? Môžem jst pešo?
Bratislavčan: Samoznejme. Je to asi pšť minút.
Pán Taylor: A neviete, či je tenza pookede odvorená?
Bratislavčan: To, žiaľ, neviem. Ale niektoré slovenské banky sú otvorené ni podsbede.

aj poobede. Pán Taylor: Ďakujem vám pekne.

jami (Drif) sum, of courter, right jami (Drif) sum, of courter, right jami (Drif) and profession beginds in beginds to note a boxyde; jami (a sade: to drive a cut jami (a sade: to drive a cut jami (a sade: to drive a cut jami (b sade)), and (b sade), and

Pe

Pa? M

manni (Voc Infim) mom
eni (Oni Sgo fija) logi mom
eni (Oni Sgo fija) logi momente infimi for Michas). Milice
mobile sa pouzilir i can ho uned
en solicita i can se solicita mane Mod to have to, must
nalpre (al) first
nacas finally, my folice
nacas finally, my folice
nacial mally
eni barroy, my folice
eni controlleria
folicita, sic or potody
enicles sometime
eniclate (occasion) somewhere
eniclate (occasion) somewhere
eniclate (occasion) somewhere





V banke

Pán Taylor potrebuje ísť do banky, pretože do zameniť doláre za koruny. Potrebuje sa aj sp kde môže používať americké kreditné karty.

Pán Täylor: Prosím vás, cheem zamení delár za koruny. Aký kurz má dnes dolá? Bankový úradník: Dnes je kurz 28 korin 80 az za dolár. Koľko dolárov si cheete zamení? Pán Täylor: 300 dolárov. Bankový úradník: Ano, nech sa páči, tu je vši Je to roaktáná cíclo A

Ako to?

2

9.1 MOD

911 Both vert cont a vo

912 As 9.13 1U(Q)

si sadne.

Tu je pokladňa číslo 6. Sú tam už traja ľudia. Pán Taylor si sadne. O chvířu vidí svietiť svoje číslo. Je na rade.

blízko krátka doprava otvoriť sa otvorená tykať pokaziť pokazený pešo	- ďaleko - díhá - doľava - doľava - zatvoriť dvere - sa zatvorna - vykať - opraviť bicyk - opravený - autom električkou na bicykli taxikom loďou autobusom
zdravý začiatok	lietadlom – chorý – koniec
	krátka doprava otvoriť sa otvoria otvorená tykať pokaziť pokazený pešo

mittele (Eccation) nowhere mitted never history never inited probably mitted p

68 SLOVAK FOR YOU

platebris barria bonk card, hardystark card pedetr, podujem, podujé NP «Acc to hear pedetre datag (lipero di str). come hear pedetre seem (lipero di str). come hear pedetre seem (lipero di str). come hear pedetre seem (lipero di str). come hear pedetre pedetre datage de la pedetre de la pedetre

Witočné výrazy W 2 (-

I am glad to hear that. hrid/rada počujem. To rád/raoretože chce Come in. Podte dals sa aj spýtať, Podte sené karty. Hned son Môžete miť doláre Come here. Hed som tu. Hittete mi tykaf. I'll be back in a minute You can use the ty form. Mileme si tykaf. Se Hadný? We can (mutually) use the ty form. Are you hungry? Môžeme : rún 80 halierov Ste hladn menit?? Ste smádr Are you thirsty? What do you need potrehusete" Co potret_{tu} je váš lístok | weste ms pomôcť? | Môžete π Can you help me? ு அ. blajen ti/vám za pomoc. It's done. That's it. Thank you for your help. Už to je. ižívať americké Ďakujem Mi sa mi to I like it. Páči sa m všetky veľké Počkajte, južívať To nevadjeniaze Please, wait. ředajte, prosím. To nevadí./To nič. That does not matter How come? Alio to? Se ra rade. It is your turn.



Kedy? teraz, hneď, o chvíľu, o minútu potom, neskoro

dnes, zaitra dnes, zajtra tento týždeň, na budúci týždeň, na budúci mesiac celý deh, celý víkend, celý rok o tri hodiny, o dva dni, o týždeň, o štyri roky

o 8.20, o 17.45 v piatok, v stredu

v novembri, vo februári v zime, na jeseň, v lete, na jar niekedy, vždy, hocikedy, nikdy

9.1 MODAL VERBS - Modálne slovesá

Both English and Slovak have modal verbs, i.e. 1 Both English and Slovak have modal verbs, i.e., verbs which express the modal closumstances concerning the verb that follows, i.e., whether it is a voluntary action, an indispensability or obligation, a possibility or a permitted action Slovak has the following modal verbs:

- to want to be allowed/permitted a) to be allowed b, to be willing to have to a) to be aware of to know b) to be able to	chce šludovať , sm.e fa ciť môžem pracovať môžem tr pomôcť musia čtal , viem, kde je ; vedia spievať

As evident from the examples above, after modal vets the verb is in the infinitive
 S to their conjugation, Slovak modal verbs differ ton each other Those listed above in 9.1.1 are con-igsted in the following way:

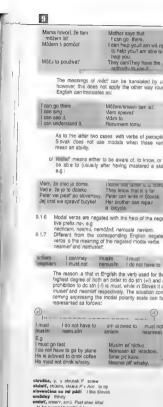


- 9.1.4 Childer does not fall into any of our conjugation types, hence, a mery lar amiset conseponds to type 20 (see 7-27, midder a sub-type of inigral armost sees 8.2.12), mustain a sub-type of inigral armost sees 8.2.12), mustain conseconds to type 30; lesse 8.2.12, mustain conseconds to type 30; lesse 8.2.12, mustain consecution of type 30; less 8.2.12, must less from the seed of the s



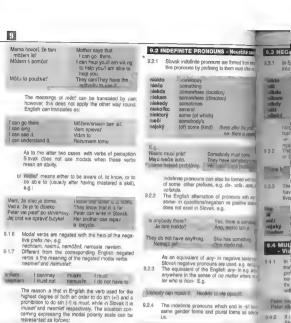
SLOVAK FOR YOU 69

9



to be a lowed/permitted to späť Adv back backward(s)

70 SLOVAK FOR YOU



Musim ist nýchia Nemusm ist letadiom, Smie prt kavu. Nasmie píť whisky,

i.e	l.			
Sg			PI	
M	F	N	M +Hum	others
niektorý niečí hodíjaký	niektorá niečia hocijaká	niektoré niečie hocijaké	niektori nieči hodljaki	niektor niečie hodijal

Slovak indefinite pronouns are formed from nei tive pronouns by prefixing to them most of

something somewhere (location) somewhere (direction) sometimes several some (of which)

ajú nieče auto. They have somebory

some- in questions/negation vs positive state does not exist in Slovak, e.g.

As an equivalent of any- in negative sen

some (or women, somebody's (of) some (kind) there after the pair no- there is asset.

9.2.5 The plural of niekolko is niekolki, niekolkė, a.a nekolki chlapci, mekolké dievčatá.

super Adj or Adv (one form for all genders, Nondect) (Y great, excellent switch built of an geno great, excellent switch; -lim, -la MP to shine, to be lit exradbe, -y, y, svadiob F wedding takba hence, thus ti (Dat Sg of ty) (to) you to je wiletion that's it, that's all to newadf (Coll) that does not matter

MEGATIVE PRONOUNS - Záporné zámená formed from interroga-

It in Sovak negative pronouns are formed by adding to nerogative pronouns the prefix nr.

nothing nowhere (location) nowhere (direction) never nobody's

Note that nothing translates as nic (with the final -o fem to not present), never translates as nikdy, with e from kedy dropped, and of no kind translates as njaty, with -f- inserted, similarly to nejaký.
The equivalent of no, of no kind can either be nijaký or the word ziadny/ziaden, ziadna, ziadne, e.g.

Nie je tam nijaké auto, Nie le tam žiadne auto. Indefinite pronouns can also be formed with the new of some other prefixes, e.g. da-, vola-, data, 4810, 4800, This 133 The regative pronouns niči, nijaký and žiadny/žiaden

Not, there is inserted

nija Th∉ must come or t somebody's car,

haviouns with any- and

niči nijaký Hadem

942 If c

Nobody hatori jakí

nJ ng sb ux to je wadit', vadi of objecth websar, -ë websa a loi wybrat', -ëw form of a wyekûlint',

ty si zo mi tykať, -ám, niekoľké, e g , form of ada určite ce utahovať i

9.4 MUII co mage - Viz

941 In sed e.g. nemaju nd neiny- in e.g. anybody, proatter where, no mat-

hvHum others

have the same gender and number forms as adjec-tives (except for *žiaden M*), i.e.

il sky den	F ničia nijaká žiadna	N ničie nijaké žiadne	## +Hum ničí nijakí žiadni	others ničie nijaké žiadne	
------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--

... h Standard English in negative statements only one In Sanaba Criginal in regarded statements unity of megative element can occur, e.g. Peter never has any problems. In Slovak, on the contrary, there is multiple segation which is caused by negative concord, i.e. if the verb is negative all pronouns have to harmonize with it and be negative, e.g.;

2 None of the pronouns in the sentence is negative, in Siovak the verb also has to be negative (i.e. nega-tive pronouns cannot co-occur with positive verbs)

littory has it. - Nikto to nemė.

ty so make utahujet you are pulling my leg that so eljú MP + Dat to be on "ty" terms, to use the informal with ceramy shower st, utahujem st, utahujú si MP + 2 + Gen (Coll) to be

at by this in it is already done with, valim, valim, NP + Dat (Coll) to matter, to be a matter

izmofaddress siddlet, -am. -ajú P + Acc to try out, to test, to examine

9.4.3 The only exceptions to negative concord are cases English negative sentences of the type

illie does not have something: - Nieco nemé:

Here only part of the statement is negated.

.5 NOUNS REFERRING TO MEMBERS OF NATIONALITIES - Názvy príslušníkov národností

9.5.0 Nours refering to nationalises are formed in several ways for some extent that formation is providable from the order of life convergencing name of the country has to be convergenced to the convergenced of the country has to be ordered as calculary. Nours referred to remove that country has to be ordered as calculary. Nours referred to remove that calculary. Nours referred to remove that calculary. Nours referred to make the country of the country has the country and the country that the country has the country and the calcular that the country has the country that the calcular that the country has the countr

changes nto -č-, e.g. Amerika - Američan Kosterika - Kostaričan.

b) -ánec is sometimes added, e.g. Kuba - Kubánec Papua - Papuánec



9.5 4 Seminler nounre element to the names of mombers of nationates can be formed with the help of the following sufficient particular to the formed with the help of the following sufficient particular nouns formed from national conclusions ending in each, but only if the mascular of conclusions ending in each, but only if the mascular of the formed particular to the national control of the formed particular to the national control of the formed particular to the fo

wut me exception of palatalization), e.g.
Rakúšan - Rakušanika
Angičan - Angičanika
Amančan - Amenčanika
b) from masculine nouns ending in -ec, which is
dropped before -ka is added, e.g.

Japonec - Japonka Kubanec - Kubanka c) from masculine nouns formed from names of countries ending in -ska, which in masculine have undergone some changes (except for palatalization). In

these cases
i) masculine -ch changes into -ś, e.g. Čech - Češka
ii) the feminine form is not predictable, e.g.. Poliak - Pořka

Poliak - Porka

2. tyřía when the masculine ends n -ek/-ék, e.g.
Turek - Turkyňa
Grék - Grékyňa
The occurrence of the suffix -yňa is rare

CVIČENIA

L Give the plural: pexaý defi. nejaký díly vyšet, žiaden problem sa-né auto, nove čever, sikovný chlapec, buduri rel-ká láska, starý priatel, slovenská banka, amench é-kreditná karta, sympatická reštaurácia, zábavné dievěs nová ulica, vysoká budova, americká turistka ser-ké nonhúzadí štastný člnosť. ský podnikateľ, štastný človek

II. Write down the numerals as words, ng them after to je as to see

Prikiad: 10 halierov - to ie desat halierov Příkiad: 10 halierov - to je aesat nauerov, naši 3 priatella to su naši traja priatelna 2 priateľky, moji 3 bratia, 3, dom. 100 korún, 4 m son, 5 skúška, 2 lietadla, 2 pilou, 2 pilot, 7 poda 5 informacii, naši 50 študenti, 50 študentov 8 ma

 Kde bývajú Márijni rodičia? Majú byt alebo dom?
 Prečo sú Mária a Peter v Žiline?
 Kto je doma?

5. Kto ešte pride?6. Je mama rada, že Mária a Peter sú tam?

7. Sú Mária a Peter hladni?

8. Sú Maria a Peter smädni?
9. Čo pijú?
10. Kto je Miško?

 Koľko má rokov?
 Hovorí Miško po anglicky? Vedia sa Peter a Miško rozprávaf?
 Co potrebuje Miško?

16. Vie Peter jardif na bicykli?

17. Co chee Miško vediet?

18. Co myslíte, je Mária Petrova láska?

IV. Prek

mrok. chodime spolu, o päť minút, na bůdúci rok, isu psać, o dva roky, let trvá dve hodiny, páči sa m vusetra, on si zo mňa uťahuje, už to je, dajte mi ve-au nevad, nechcem zmeškať ten film, idem pešo,

Musiate the expressions listed below into Souk and use them in the sentence:

Pán Tavla tomorrow,
Wednesdam, 4 profemer, never počítačov,
, 8 muží, 8 restay in December, in the evening, now, in sum-

Write down and/or perform a dialogue between Wr. Taylor and a young man in Košice. Mr. Taylor is in the center of town asking where there is a good restaurant. Suggestions:

The restaurant is here, in the center of town. He can gon foot. The young man gives him directions, Mr. On very good restaurant is about 3 kilometers from here He can take a bus or a taxi. Give directions.

M. Give negative answers to the following sentences, using opposites wherever possible:

I. Obchod je otvorený, však? 1. Obcho 2 Ideme autom? 1 Autobus ide dofava, však? 2. Ideme

VI. Write Mr. T Mr. T when

a) The res

go on fe Taylor : b) One vea

here. H

VIL Give

8. Bývaj 9. Je to v 10. Máte

3. Autob 4. Cestuj 5. Je vaš 6. Je to 1 7. Budet 4 Cestujete na južné Slovensko? š Je vaše auto ešte pokazené? š Je to letisko ďaleko"

2. Budete tam dlhý čas?
3. Bývajú na Slovensku dlho?
3. k to vysoká budova? II. Máte řažký kufor?

WHI. Preložte do slovenčiny:

1. Her aunt wants to travel home. Can you help me?

3 She knows where I live

4. I must not smoke 5. I can speak Slovak

6. I can go by car
7. He is not allowed to work in the US.

8. She cannot go there today.

9. We want to see it.

10. May I use the informal way of addressing you?

11. May I try your bicycle?

12. Can you ring the bell?

13. We did not have to take it.

14. He must eat something 15. I do not know when he comes

IX. Give negative answers:

1. Máš nejaké problémy? 2. Je m neraký doktor?

3. Je tu mekto?
4. Potrebujete mečo?

5. Ste mekedy spolu?

Prosiš si niečo?
Idete niekam?

Citate mečn?

16. Potrebujete zameniť nejaké doláre?

Potrebujete niekam telefonovat?
 Chcete niečo jest?

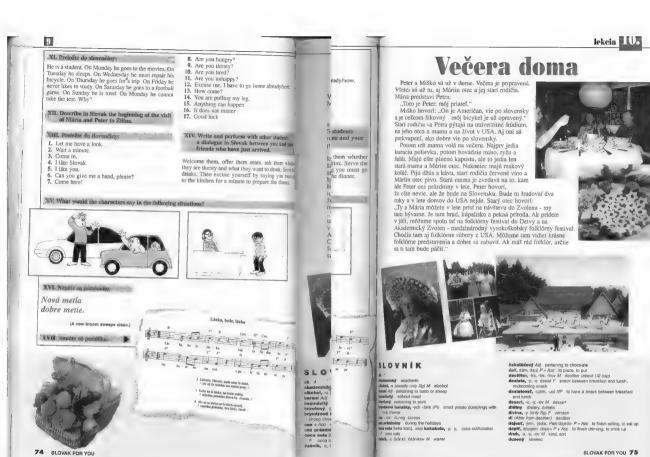
X. Give the names of nationalities, both masculine and feminine, corresponding to the following names of countries:

Kanada, Francuzsko, Amerika, Rakusko, Anglicko, Siovensko, Európa, Dansko, Poľsko, Austrália, Česko, Turecko, Rusko, Taliansko, Grécko



72 SLOVAK FOR YOU







10

Taxík

V utorok večer ide Pán Taylor do reštaurácie, ktorá nie je v centre mesta. Chce isť taxíkom. Prosí recepčnú, aby ho pre neho telefonici objednala na šiestu hodinu. O šiestej hodine taxík už dolu čaká

Taxikár: Dobry večer. Kam to bude? Pán Taylor: Na Kamzík do reštaurácie Expo.
Taxikár: Nech sa pač:
Pán Taylor: A prosím vás, môžete ma potom vziať aj späť do hotela? Taxikar: Samozrejme, Kedy mám prisť? Pán Taylor: O pol desiatej, dobre? Taxikár: Dobre. A už sme tu, tu je reštaurácia Expo.

Pán Taylor; Čo platím? Taxikár: 83 korún. Pán Taylor: Nech sa páči. A dovidenia.

V reštaurácii

Pán Taylor dnes ako hosť večeria v reštaurácii. On a jeho hostiteľ pán Nový majú rezervovaný stôl pri okne. Je to príjemná reštaurácia. Sedia tam len niekofkí ľudia. Pán Nový hovorí, že jedlo jet am vždy veľmí dobře.

Na stole je modrý obrus. Sú tam hlboké a plytké taniere, lyžice, lyžičky, vidličky a nože a dva sklené poháre. Na stole je aj váza a

pekné kvety. Pán Taylor a pán Nový si pozerajú jedálny lístok. Pán Nový volá čašníka.

······· JEDALNY LISTOK Menu

Cašník:

kurac guláš je v centre Čašník ho telefonický Pán Taslu čaká.

Cašník. Čašník: Pán Tajdo hotela? Pán No

> Pán Tay Jedlo Je prijer Keď c coca col





mk: Nech sa páči, čo si želáte?

a wy. Prosine si dvakrát šunku a syr, jednu hovádziu polievku a jednu luraciu polievku, jeden hovádzí roastbeef a hranolky a jeden hovádzí

amacu potevku, jeden novadzi rosastoeet a nranotky a jeden novi pilšá s knedli. ľožik: Aho. A prosíte si ešte nejakú prílohu alebo šalár? Pa laylor: Ja si prosím varený hrášok a mrkvu, A uborkový šalát. řstik: Ešte nejaký dezert?

ha Nový: Ja si dám čokoládovů tortu. A vy? hı faylor: Ja sı dám zmrzlınu Vanilkovú

ank: A na pitie?

postas: o na příte? zo halore I sa vádm malů slivovicu a džůs žu Voy'; Ja si dám len cocu colu - alkohol nemôžem, lebo dnes ešte mů nošřetovať. Ad dám si kávu. Aj vy si dáte kávu? Na ľajlor: Dakujem, ja nie.

kilo je chutné a obsluha rýchla. Pán Nový je rád, že aj jeho hosť je spokojný. amo je cutute a obstunta rycina. Pan Novy je rad, ze aj jeno nost je spokojny. knjemné mať dobré jedlo a dobrú spoločnosť. Kať dojedia a dopijú, pan Nový volá hlavného čašníka. Platí za jedlo, stivovícu, džús, na colu a kávu. Na stole pre čašníka nechá prepitné.



hovádzie, tefacie, bravčové, kačacie, husacie, mor lace kuracie, baranie, rybie; hydina, divina

Aké môže byť jedlo?

	duné isooné vislané, malo siané vislané, malo siané vislané, malo siané vislo siané vislo siané vislo systé neuvenené, málo korenené elisplavé, málo sisplavé serasiné, málo mastine seybrůmé, málo výžtvné vislovanené málo uvarené sistem	bez chutr, nechu odpomě prálš stané prálš stanké prálš stacké prálš stacké prálš storeneně prálš štipřavé prálš štipřavé prálš stipřavé rozvarené teplé nedietne nezdravě
Н	Jedlo môžeme:	Jedlo je:
	rant' fasif pect uni rypražat' -runat uni "rahat' opeur	varené dusené pečené udené vypražané struhane plnené miešane korenené



10

dualt, -m -ta NP + Acc to allow dieem, -t. -y. -cv M jum -taxafloy Ado protuming to beans feetbal, -t. -y. -cv M testive feetbal, -t. -y. -cv M testive feetbal, -t. -y. -cv M testive feetball, -t. -y. -cv M testive feetball, -t. -y. -cv M poulsain feetball, -t. -t. -t. -t. -y. -cv M poulsain feetball milks milks feetball feet

SLOVAK FOR YOU 77

76

10.1 ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR OF NOUNL - Akuzatív singuláru podstatných mien

10.10 Cases as morphologically expressed syntake turntions of words in sentence of ont wast a contemporary Englah, except for a refur. The so-called possessive case, e.g., safer's book. Contemporary
Englah does not need cases because it has a fixed
word order in which the subject and the object of the
sentence are marked by their position in this sentensentence are marked by their position in this sentensentence are marked by their position in this sentention of the sentence are sentence makes probable to
differentable between the sole of the sentence of the sentence
is classified from an interest of the sentence of the sentence
is killing the man. (See also 2 10.1.) The word
is killing the man. (See also 2 10.1.) The sentence
and object deferentation cannot be carmed out by the
word order. This function, sentiarity to the satustion in
e. By the case endingles, are, carried out by cases,
and words occurring in the noun phrase in follows
the subject function is expressed by the norminative
case (e. In be basic dictionary form) and the object
possion by the other cases. The above sentences 10.1.0 Cases as morphologically expressed syntactic func-

position by the other cases. The above sentences translate into Slovak as follows

a) The man is killing the wolf. - Muž zabija vika. a) I he man a killing the woit - Muz zapşa vika.

Vika zabja muž.
b) The wolf is killing the man. - Vik zabja muž.

Muža zabja vik.

Muža zabja vik savithe nominative case forms cones-

ponding to the English man and wolf respectively. The one that is in the nominative case in the sentence is the coer of the activity, the subject of the sentence, and the one that is the undergoer of the sentence, and the one that is the undergoer of the sentence, and the one that is the undergoer of the sentence, is mit as activity, the subject of the sentence, is in the accusative case, i.e. muze and vike respectively. Their position in the sentence disease.

the control of the co

Môj otec (Nom) pracuje. Pýtam sa otca (Gen). Dám ich otcoví (Dat). Vidim otca (Acc)

My father is working

nal phrase (ad-

shipotive race

ictable from the

10.2 ACss as presented

10.2.1 The 10.2.1 The of com, byt hus, joddlet the trust to the trust trust to the trust tr

ins belong to va-Trich the declen-enrably predictable

10.1.0.3 Each noun and member of the nominal pr 101.103 Each noun and member of the nomel projective, pronoun, and numeral have time paradigms—nets of case forms Nove being of case forms of case forms now for son endings and forms are conseared, pron the bases of their gender, final tending, and the categorization into +Anni is -leas + Limit of the categorization into +Anni is -leas + Limit of the categorization into +Anni is -leas + Limit of the categorization of the categorization

It is the case most frequently required by a) verbs to express the direct object, e.g.

he takes the book - bene knihu

b) several prepositions, above all by:

pre (for; because of), e.g. pre otcs, and cez (during; across), e.g. cez leto, cez ulicu.

10.1.2 Nouns in accusative singular have the followings (with examples given):

Acc Mading	M -Anim	M +Anim	F	Ė
•	dom		Jedáleň	и
-a		brata		а
-64		turistu	ženu, kaltu	
				412

10.1.3 The accusative endings are fully precized final letter or ending of the noun in the case and the category of animateness as in the following table.

manufot.	evon anomy	ssom rom	Acc	Ace Par
H -Anim F M H F	any ending any ending -C/Č -a -a -C/Č/o	auto, dievča dom, byt hus, jedáleň turista žena, kniha brat, dedo	- - - - - - - - -	dos, bi hue, juli turisti žecu, lat brata, št.

kilogram, 6. y. ov M. kilogram falbout 2.2 b) knedih, 10. fe. F. (arpe lassed) dumping kollés, 10. fe. F. (arpe lassed) dumping kollés, 10. fe. M. Cable Lassed Las

There is no ending or change of form in the accusa-

vune: (h/ladám) macta étactia diavira linascišne - Anim nouns (potrebujem) dom diemnne nouns ending in nominative in a consonant:

Note that while masculine and feminine nouns

sole trait write masculine and remainine nouns ending in a fake an accusative ending, neuter nouns ending in a did not, e.g. (dishir) timetu, ženu but (vidin) dievča.

Il his accusative ending -a occurs with +Anim nouns ending in the nominative in a consonant or in -o, e.g. oblicin, defa. Il the noun ends in -eo or -er (orly if

debten, deda. If the noun ends in -erc per -er (only if the -ns short), the -e is usually dropen -er (only if the -ns short), the -e is the short of the -erc per -er (only if the -ns short), the short of the -ns short of the -ns short or dept, and in the vocabulative case with the other dept, and in the vocabulative case with the other dept, and in the vocabulative case with the short of them short of them of the -ns short or the -ns short of them with example of the -ns short or the -ns short or -er (only if one -ns short or -er (one -ns short or -er (o

 kninu
 otca, mamu, deda
 kávu, džús, polievku
 knihu, přeseň
 čas, skúšku, brata - cas, sausku, brata - slovička, slovenčinu - lekára, šťastle - učiteľa, učiteľku, pomoc - učebnicu auto, skriňu
 vodu, čaj
 večeru, obed
 priateľa, priateľku

22 ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR OF ADJECTIVES, SOUR AND HUMEPAL Amoulty singulary aridavnych miest, zámen a čísloviek

The particular case forms are required, on the basis of grammalical concord with the noun, for the whole noun phrase, i.e. for the adjectives, pronouns and rumerals, e.g. (vidm) jedného môjho dobrého priateľa.

The accusative singular endings of these words are

M +Anım	F	N
no/eho/leho/ho dobrý	-u/u/iu dobrého	-é/e/le/- dobrú
krásneho cudzleho môj	krásnu cudziu môjho	krásne cudzie moju
čo	koho	koho/č
čleho akého ktorého	čiu akú ktorú	čle aké ktoré
	no/eho/ieho/ho dobrý krásneho cudzleho môj čo čleho akého	noʻehoʻlehoʻnio u'uulu dobryʻ dobreho krásneho ccudzleho moʻjio čo koho čleho diu akeho akui

idefinite and negative pronouns have the same endings as the interrogative pronouns, e.g. neči, niečieho, niečiu. niečie, nijaký, nijakého. nijaku, 10.2.2.2 The accusative singular of adjectives, pronouns and numerals for masculine -Anim is the same as the no

110

mmative.

10.2.2.3 The interrogative pronoun kto changes in the accusative into korbo, while do does not undergo any change.

10.2.2.4 Possessive pronouns have the following accusative singular forms (see also 10.2.2 above) in the accusative singular.

NA Anim	M +Anim môlho	3 _c	F molu	N mole	
tvol	tvoiho		tvoju	tvoje	
náš	nášho		našu	naše	
váš	vášho		vašu	vaše	

The possessive pronouns for 3rd person, .e jeho, jej do not change in the accusative.

do not change in the accusative.

10.2.5 The accusative singular of personal pronours wik be presented in 11.3.

10.2.6 The accusative singular of the ostinal numerals corresponds to the types given in 10.2.2, each depending on the ording of the numera.

10.2.2.7 The cactinal numerals 2 and above on not have

accusative singular forms, only accusative plural forms (see 11.2)

10.3 IMPERATIVE MOOD - Rozkazovací spôsob 10.3.1 in Slovax there are three forms of the imperative:

d person singular	čítal	spi
person plural	čítajme	spime
d person plural	čítajte	spite

The 1st person plural always has the ending -me, the 3rd person plural the ending -te added to the 2nd person singular imperative a This Stovak imperative mood is formed from the 3rd

1032 person plurar form of the present tense, and with re-gular verbs its form is predictable. There are two pos-

guiar verba its form is predictable infere are two pos-sible endings.

) zero ending, which occurs when the final 3rd person-ptural - ½U/Ja is not preceded by a consonantal clus-ter. The imparative is formed by dropping the ending

ter the imperative a formed by dropping the ending -th/sia, e.g. a https://discount.com/discount involves root changes. Among those that have

0000.000	o lar in this textodox are	
byť	budú	buď
piť	pijú	př
žiť	žljú	31
jesť	jedla	Jedz
povedať	povedla	povedz
pomôcť	pomôžu	pomôž
prist'	pridu	príď
fst'	ldú	chod
		ned'

Pod meaning come, come here or come along is an unusual verb with an incomplete paradigm, as if has only the imperative forms, while prist - pridu - prid has a complete paradigm

SLOVAK FOR YOU 79

hovaldaf A(f) peritaining to bear hrashers/Acf) peritaining to peas hrashers/Acf) peritaining to peas hrashers, Aux.-180-y.-ov (as bed only 2g) M pea hrasher, Aux.-180-y.-ov (as bed only 2g) M pea harded, Adv.-180-y.-ov (as bed only 2g) M pea harded, Aux.-180-y.-ov (as harded) peach chilabe, chilabe, chilaby, chilaby, bear harded, chilabe, chilaby, chilaby, bear harded, and chilaby, who M charmon Kamarufe, 4g.-dvy, 4ev M charmon Kamarufe, 4g.-dvy, 4g. dvy, 4g

the help of seath followed by the appropriate form of the present tense a g neath Calls, mach (seath, neath Calls, mach (seath, neath); and other verbal forms, is negated with the lap of the pretix, ne., e.g., with the lap of the pretix, ne., e.g., antisticate, neather day, neather support of the pretix Source, reportate enterview, supply have an excla-vation mark e.g., for seath.



10.4 TELLING THE TIME - Urcovenie Amen

10.4.1 With regard to time, we usually want to know

What time is it?	Kořka je hodín?	(Blerally: How many
At what time?	O ktorej hodine?	hours is it?) (literally At which hour?)

The easiest responses often used in colloquial style are of two types
 When referring to full hours only, we can say, e.g..

Here the choice of jelsú is governed by the numeral (see 8.4 8.5 and 8.6). This type occurs when we speak of ful hours. In informal speech the response can even be only the numeral stelf (in the feminine gender form, if this exists), e.g.

melkový, Ag. perfarming to poppy ased makin přísť akoulá conno, lam (suppossed) to come mastry gressy mělso, 4:-4. a. meso (ususity only 5g) N meet meetral (merd) N meso meledar, 4:-6. do to mo: miestar, 4:-6. a. př. Dob mo: mercaci Ad proteinný to tunvey mercaci Ad proteinný to tunvey mercaci Ad proteinný to tunvey melkar, 4:-7, měls Přísov melkar, 4:-7, měls Přísov mělsov, mělsov, noch doba, -7, nadob Přísov mělsov, nadoba, -7, nadob Přísov mělsov, nadoba na příso to drinkog na večenní to čronev

b) When referring to hours as well as minute sav. e.n.

e) tri desať.	It is ten past three.	
e) päť dvadsať.	It is twenty past fire.	
e) tri desat'.	It is three to ten.	
e) päť dvanásť.	It is five to twelve.	

This type consists of *je* (regardless of the or *o* (at) and the cardinal numeral(s) element and the minutes. Note that *O* in death mean At ten past three.

10.4.3 However, the standard responses usually as eji usually are as fol-

Kolko je hodin?	O ictorej hodine?	0/L 10 4 4 2 ln
(What time is it?)	(At what time?)	hodine?
je jedna hodina sú dve hodiny sú tin hodiny sú štyn hodiny je par hodin je dvanasť hodin je dvadsatštyn hodin je dvadsatštyn hodin	o ,edne; hodine o druhe, hodine o trete, hodine o štvite hodine o piate, hodine o dvanaste hodine o osemnaste, hodine o dvadisate štvite kome	10 4 4 3 Wne?) str. o slostej h _{te} i e' tere fore ani2d-ne
fowed by the fen ral demanded by the forms hodin.	b Kofko je hodin? includes est inimine form (if it exists) of firm the ferminine gender of hotel a/hodiny/hodin the choice of incommon with the numera island	10 4.5 1 Withodine toll*rite; hodine includes jersu forwasts) of the nume- leader of hodina, and sine choice of which

lowed by the feminine form (if it assist) it is rall demanded by the feminine gender of losi. the forms hodina/hodiny/hodin the chose if depends on the concord with the numer elim-the hour (see 8.4, 8.5 and 8.6). 10.4.3.2 in Silvark formal or technical style couring haurs is used Hence 3 p.m. is 15 both, its 23 hodin. Nevertheless, in informal and ones style in Slovak the counting goes only up to

i.o is parai	en to Engisti, e g
English	Slovak
3 a m.	3 hodiny ráno/y nod
3 p.m.	3 hodiny poobede
11 p.m.	11 hod in večerty mel

10.4.3.3 For referring to minutes we use the feminishe numeral (if it exists) and minitalminuty pending on the concord with the numeral at 8.5 and 8.6), e.g.

	and and one of ough
8.02 4.25	je dsem hodín a dve minúty sú štyri hodiny a dvadsafýží minút
nechuh niekolk nēž, no: obedov objedna a rese obrus, - obsluha ocot, oc odporna olovran	i mochan, nachajia P Apor to laava ng hashisan, disparating ng hashisan, disparating ng hashisan, disparating ng hashisan, disparating ng hashisan, nachay M. Insile w

At a que 10463

Kee three.
hogast five.
for ten.
the

a) thouse of the numerall

trenumeral referring to

hoyle counting to 24 ___5 hodin, 11 p.m. is

and non-technical only up to twelve,

o dvads

10 4.5.3 P

10.4.6 1 Wáno/v noci thooobede večer/v noci

je štvrt/tripe feminine form of

Note that the verb depends on the first numeral that lows after it. The presence of the conjunction a is

optiona:

If then answering the question O laterel hodine? or table answering the preposition of lat) and the forms hodine and minitale, i.e. the locative case singular forms. The numeral that follows is also in the form of the locative case. As the case has not been presentable by each of the case of the case has not been presentable to the case. at the following guidance might be useful at the form jedney (locative case of jedna F) has to be

amembered,
the other numerals are ordinal numerals, their femi-nine ending -d/a/ia is to be dropped and replaced by

ej, e.g. duhá - druhej, tretla - tretej, dvadsiata - dvadsiatej. hodine can be dropped, e.g. o piatej.

243 When referring to munutes, we use the following

snicture e o jistej hodine a pátnástej minúte

se, the same reference to the hour as in 10.4.41 afte, the same reterence to the nour as in 10x44 at-ts which there is the optional conjunction a, the -9, form (locative singular case) of the ordinal numeral and minite (which is also the locative singular case). 1151 When reterring to a half hour, time is expressed in the following way

ie. je or o followed by pol and the -ey-form (locative

12. jb or a tollowed by por and the egition (tollawer singular case) of the ordinal numeral. (Literally, je por sele means it is half of the third (flour!).
14.52 Note that in Stovak the time reference expresses the hour of which the half is part. Compare:

	past te				O pol jed	O pol jedenáste).			
1453	Por la	not	used	when	counting	beyond	12.	In	

case 30 minút is used, e.g. dvadsať tri hodin Indsat

the following way:	arter nours, time is expressed if
lantinstvite na jednu	o štvrt'/tnštvrte na jednu
lantinstvite na dve	o štvrt/tnštvrte na dve
kladinstvite na pali	o štvrt/trištvrte na pšt'

Here so or a is followed by styrt' (a quarter) or tristyris (thee quarters), by na and the numeral in its car-dial lorm. The only numeral that changes after na is jedac changing into jedhu. The accusative form of the other numerals is the same as the nominative. Dire, which is also in its feminine gender form, does

not undergo any change. 2 Smilarly as with pol (see 10.4.5.2), also in the case of the Vinthote the hour of which they are part is expressed when telling the time, e.g.:

sa quarier past two. Je štvrt' na tri. Lagrater to ten. O trištvrte na desai". 1453 Start and tristvrte are not used when counting be-

you't and mstyrte are not used when counting be-you't 12. In that case the time is referred to by mi-nutes, e.g.

dsiałej hodine a patnástej minúte



10

CVIČENIA

I. Odpovedzte: ' Pad and

- . Kde dnes večerajú Mária a Peter?

- 1. Kde dnes večeraju Mária a Peter?
 2. Kto tam ešte je?
 3. Predstaví marna Petra?
 4. Je Miško ríd., že je Peter na návšteve?
 5. Je Mária rada, že je Peter na návšteve?
 6. Na čo sa start rodičia pylajujú?
 7. Sa Márini rodičia vegetariám?
 8. Aké myos jedna?
 8. Aké myos jedna?

- 7. Sú Márini rodičia vegetariam?
 8. Aké maso jedia?
 9. Je niekto plnenú kapustu?
 10. Jedia aj polievku?
 11. Aký dezert majú?
 12. Pijú všetci víno?
 13. Na čo je stará mama zvedavá?
- Čo hovoria Márimi starí rodičia?
 Kde bývajú Márimi starí rodičia?
- Co tam je?
 Má Peter rád folklór?

II. Preložte do angličtiny:

pekná príroda, mama je zvedavá, studené pivo, nudná pekna prroca, mama je zvedava, studene pivo, huden knha, medznávodný súbra zbabavný žívot. Ideme na návštevu, cestuje taxikom, niekoľki ľudia, prijemná společnost, jeddány listok, malě prepriné, pomalá obs-luha, nesympatický čašník, musím šoférovať, prosím si dvakrať šunku, bravčový rezeň a hranolky, kuraciu polievka, hladný cestujácí

SLOVAK FOR YOU 81



III. Dopláte:

1. Zajtra nas stari rodičia (zobrai) na výlet. 2. My (nesmue) meškaf. 3. Om ... (priar) v piatok. 4. John už. (smuer) šofferovat. 5. Moj brat. ... (nevedier) po anglicky. 6. Om ... (nechecini jórn a Slovensko. 7. Prosm u. ... (mécr) to pripravrí? 8. Peter a Mária, ... teherich siečno na mite?

W. Prelozie do slovendiny:

An Extraction to severations:

I have a table reserved here Lam very hungry. Now 1 would like cheese, nam and bread. Then 1 would like cheese, nam and bread. Then 1 would like cheese, and and chocolate ice cream. The flowers one table are nice. I do not have any flow How much 3 × 12 Where do 1 pay? Could you order a tax for me?

V. Pretožie do angličiny:

- 1. Čo si želáte na pitie!
 2. Keď dojedia a dopijů, idá domov taxíkom.
 3. Sú to moji americkí hostia.
 4. Pýtajú sa na život na Slovensku.
- 5. Kam idete cez prázdniny?
- Naše staré auto je už opravené.
- Prosím si nejakú prilohu.
- Prositi si nejaku prilohu.
 Máte ešte palacinky s džemom?
 Sme veľmi smádní.
 Dúfam, že sa ti tam bude páčií.

- Večerajú pán Taylor a pán Nový doma?
 Kto je hosí a kto je hostiteľ?
- Je reštaurácia plná?
- Je to veľká reštaurácia?
 Pljú pan Taylor a pán Nový alkohol?
 Jedta polievku? Kto akú?
 Jedta milso? Kto aké?

- 7. Jedia milso? Kto aké?
 8. Aký dezert si dá pán Nový?
 9. Pyú kávu?
 10. Sú spokojní?
 11. Kto platí?
 12. Nechá prepitné?

VII. A dietician is giving you advice about the food you should or should not be eating according to its taste and quality. Write down the advice.

VIII. Change the following sentences to advise to do what is expressed by the sent using the imperative:

- Čítam v noci.
 Večer veľa jem.
- Neštudujem každý deň
- Varime korenené jedlá. Necháme prepitné.
- Neieme šalár
- 7. V škole spím.
- Pijeme slivovicu
- 9. Pečiem koláč
- IX. Napíšte, čo vám hovorí lekár. Co nesmite robit? A čo musíte robit. (Use the impense and/or modal verbs.)

X. What might a parent be advising a tenagrato do or not to do (use the imperative)?

XI. Preložte do slovenčiny:

 Do you have to study? 2. Do you like to stad
 Can you study? 4. Can you repair sometimes.
 Can you prepare some food? 6. Can you driat you?
 Can you be armusing? 8. Must you work as 9. Must you help at home? 10. Do you have to a a taxi sometimes?



XIIImSeder Write an ad of woman he

XII. Use the eating or phity. Write into the

študujem

ćakam

pytaju sa na

pozriem si

mam rad

idem na

volám

idem cez

tie kvety má

hľadám

sentences.

nesmiete he imperative

n like to study som doma c you drink whis-you work a lot?

pol Acv half politicus, y. y., vok F soop politicus, y. y., vok F soop pris *Acc is Of the sake of), because of yet *Acc is Of the sake of), because of yet *Acc is Of the sake of the sak recept, -U y c rezeń, rezła m. rybi Ad, pertam ryża, e tostalby salty silvovica, e -e sóda, y y sod r cooteres druki sof, -t : li F spotoiny salty solty salty salty strukany Ad, strukat, am -a

if I've the expressions in brackets with the verbs or phrases given in brackets, and put them into the correct form:

(okno, skriňa, dom, kniha) (chheb, syr, šunka, vino, coca cola) (dom byt záhrada, auto) (matematika, slovenský jazyk,

(maernauka: stovensky jaryki história, angličtina) (otec, mama, dedo, brat, švagor, vnučka, prastarý otec) (Peter, moja priateľka manekýnka, eden taxikár, ten náš nový mladý

doktor) (vaše krásne mesto, stredoveký hrad. toto můzeum, medzinárodný festival, moderná škola, dobrá univerzita) (vanilková zmrzlina, makový koláč,

údený losos, moja priateľka, môj priateľ) (dobré auto, dobrá manželka, dobrý manžel, dobrá dcéra, dobrý syn) (letné prázdniny, večera, test, colná prehliadka)

colná prehliadka) (chutná slepačia polievka, plnená kapusta, lahodný údený losos) (hlavný čašník, moja mladá neter. ten americky [axinikatef] (nová široká ulica 1ch starobyle mesto, južné Slovensko,

Severná Amerika) loma cez (letné prázdniny, táto sobota. celý tento týždeň) (ten slovenský profesor, tá nudná kniha, ten americký film,

môj starý otec) meny mám (moja mama, tvoj hosť, tá mladá recepčná, jeden prijemný muž) (veselá mladá slečna, slobodné pekné dievča, štíhly sympatický mládenec)

Ill. Jeten vas dobrý přisteľ hladá přistelku.

Tire as ad saying something about him and the kind

XIV. List the names of professions (both in their masculine and feminine forms) that we have learned so far.

XV. Suppose you have not understood or heard the word in brackets well. Ask about it:

- Vezmem (tvoju) tašku
 Čakám (toho vysokého) muža.
 Opýtam sa na (tú novú úradničku).

- 4. Vidiš tú (prvú) uhcu?
 5. Zatvorili (slovenskú, reštauráciu
 6. Hľadajú nového (dekana.)

- Hladajú nového (dekana,
 Prenajímajů peknú (zariademi) 12bu.
 Cestujeme domov (tretieho, septembra
 Ešte musím skúšať jedného (štkovného, študenta
- 10. Myslim. že toto je (učitelov) kluč.

XVI. Change the following sentences, using the verb mat.

Priklad: Mår otec je dobrý. Mám dobrého otca.

- Náš profesor je veselý
- 3. Jeho mama je tučná.
- Jeno manta je tucha.
 Váš syn je tichý.
 Ich stará mama je milá.
- Náš dedo je zábavný.
 Táto naša večera nie je dobrá.
 Ich uhca je hlučná.

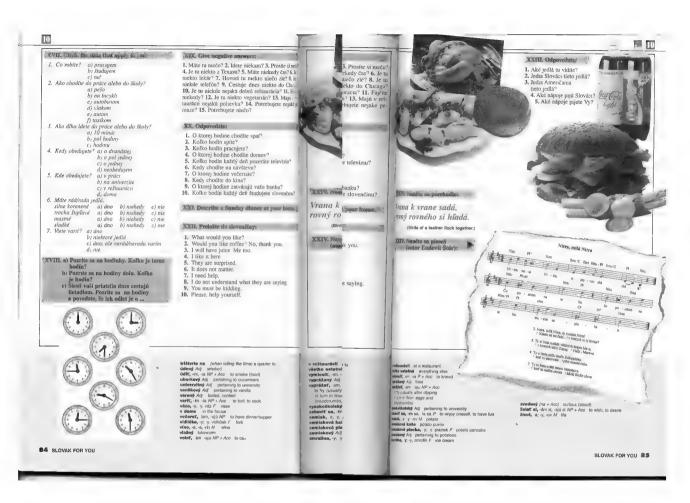


in Serviced satisfied instead, 4cf 4-1i F company interface Adj grated interface and animal service satisfies an animal NP (+Acc) to grate

solbon, st. sy, -or M. ensemble says, et sy, -or M. cheese says, et sy, -or M. cheese salat, st. sy, -or M. seland salat, st. sy, -or M. seland salat, st. sy, -or M. seland salat, st. sy, -or Says, -or M. seland salat, st. sy, -or Says, -or M. seland salat, -or

SLOVAK FOR YOU 83

estately, -a, -b, other evaluary Ad, ova; palacinek, y-y-y pelacinek F pancave, creps parendiglicely Ad, portaming to fornations present allowed processes and processes of the processes of the processes of the parendiglicely, polying and processes of the parendiglicely polying and (Any SQ) N contenting polying and (Any SQ) N contenting polying and (Any SQ) N contenting polying and the polying an 82 SLOVAK FOR YOU



Nakupujeme

V potravinách

Peter a Mária idű nakupovať potraviny. Mária potrebuje kúpiť chie a kávu Peter sa ido len pozrieť, čo v potravinách majú. Pri vchode si Mária vezme vozík a Peter košík a chodia pomeds

Pri vehode si Márna vezme vozík a Peter košík a chodia pomeda regály. Mária berie čerstvý chlíteb a mletú kávu, ale aj osem rožko. líter mlieka, maslo, jogurt, kyslá smotanu, dve kllá máky, desať vajíčok, dvadsať deka syra a štvrť kila salámy. Vždy kupuje vela jní, hoci potravity vobec nie sil alené. A ceny ešte výdy stúpajú. Peter kupuje bonboniéru pre Máriinu mamu, pát filiaš píva pre Márninho otca a čokoládiu pre Máriu a pre seba. Pri pokladní jedlų cad a nie wmola čakuť Korf dataja na vitru A etke music fid h

rad, a tak musia čakať. Keď platia, je už tma. A ešte musia isi do zelovocu a mäsiarstva.

V zelovoci

V zelovoci chce Mária kúpiť nejakú v zelovoci cnce Mana kupit nejaku zeleninu na šalát a Peter chce kúpiť ovocie Mária kupuje dva šaláty, kilo paradajok, jednu uhorku a pol kila cibule. Peter si pyta šesť banánov, kilo pomarančov, dve kilá šliviek a ananás. V zelovoci, chvalalbohu, nje je teraz nikto, len oni a predavačka, a tak to ide rýchlo. Predavačka im odváži tovar (okrem šalátu) a platia hneď pri pulte. Mária este kupuje igelitovú tašku, lebo jej nákupná taška nie je na celý nákup dost veľká. Peter si v obchode všimne tabulu. Je tam napísané:

SLOVNÍK

86 SLOVAK FOR YOU



Ked N u nás ešt takže ten alebo jah z dovozu a zelenin dovážajú avokádo je kúpiť chlieb

hovorí Pe lia pomedzi sem rožkov, v desat ouje veľa jedla, pajú. Š piva pre Madni je dlhý sia isť do

Ešte i fudí pre na rezna

Hoci je i

doteraz

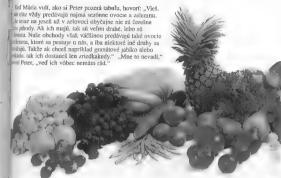
drahé. A je slaninu

sme vege lacnejšia

mäsiarstve

Bie musia nakupovať aj v masiarstve. V obchode je dosť veľa htt preto asi pantak minit stopa v rade. Potom si Mira pyia kest ibv pirkov, dve klobásy, jedno väčšie kurča a bravčové máso azme. Peter je prekvapený, ako veľa Mária platí za mäso azme. Peter je prekvapený, ako veľa Mária platí za mäso ako je už na Slovensku niekoľko mesiacov, v masiarstve eriz nehol

Mána mu hovorí: "Veru, mäso a mäsové výrobky sú tiež veľmí jáhá. A väčšinou nie sú veľmi zdravé. Môj otec niekedy dokonca sianinu a údené mäso, a tie sú vraj veľmi škodlivé. Škoda, že nie we vegelariáni - ich strava je nielen zdravšia, ale aj omnoho







V novinovom stánku

Peter chee zo Žitiny poslať pohľadnice, a tak si ich ide kůpiť.
Predavačka: Prosím?

Peter: Prosim si štyri pohľadnice Žiliny. Predavačka: Nech sa páči, vyberte si, ktoré chcete. Peter: Tieto tu, Čo stoja?

Predavačka: Sú po päť korún. Prosíte si aj znamky? Peter: Aké známky treba do USA, ak ich pošlem letech Predavačka: To, bohužial, neviem. Ale opýtajte sa

pošte, je tu nedaleko, vpravo. Ešte niečo?
Peter: Máte už vianočné pozdravy?
Predavačka: Ano, nejaké už máme. Nech sa páči. Peter: Prosim si tieto. A este mapu Ziliny a nejak)

denník. Predavačka: Nech sa páči, tu je mapa. A noviny s vyberte. Je tu Národná obroda, Slovenská republir Práca, Nový čas ...

Praca, rvovy cas ...
Peter: Prosim sı Národnű obrodu. Čo platím?
Predavačka: Moment. Styrikrát páť je dvadsaí, mani styridsatdva päídesiat a za Obrodu páf, spolu je is šesídesiatsedem korún päťdesiat halierov.

Predavačka: Ďakujem. Tu sú drobné, Peter: Dakujem, dovidenia,



Na pošte

Úradníčka: Ďalší, prosím. Peter: Dobrý deň. Prosím si štyri známky na pohľadnice letecky do USA. Koľko stojí

Úradníčka: Šesť korún. Ešte niečo? Peter: Nie, ďakujem, to je všetko. Nech sa páči,

u sú peniaze. Úradníčka: 24 a 6 je 30, nech sa páči (dáva mu šesť korún). Ďalší, prosím.

InonejM chapper Inonej Crisa; Sectory by an mall Fragibery tangeline inselfae, y, y main Fragibery tangeline malline, y, y main mammal Fragibery tangeline manthy, a -4 mammal Fragibery manthy, a -4 mammal (tangel) only 5g/ N botter malles artive, a -8, milliametries of the outstand only the malliametries of the outstand only the malliametries of the outstand only the malliametries of the outstand of the malliametries of the outstand of the outstand outstand

88 SLOVAK FOR YOU

no central

11.1.0 Ac si ich ide

11 1 1 Ao chcete. m +Anin slem letecky? bytajte sa na

11.1.2 a) à sa páči. (a nejaký b) (

hoviny si ká republika,

11.2.1 Adje thos rai h

-j/y/1//o + ch

mne to nevac mrkva, y - y r najmā above nākup, u, -y nakupovat, -u be shoppim nākupný Adj napūšaný Adj napūšaný Adj napūšani fi doe nietor. .. ale a novinový stán neviny, novin (...

ARREST OF HOURS

Accusative plural is used with nouns in the plural in the same instances that have been listed for accu-sative singular (see 10.1); for additional special dis-bibution of accusative singular and plural see 11.4. Accusative plural of nouns is formed in the following

other nouns domy, ženy, jedálne, autá

a) Masculine animate nouns take the ending -ov, e.g.

1 a) Masculine animate nouns take the ending -ov, e.g. (valin) lotor, doktorov, tunstov, dedov.
b) Other nouns do not take any special ending, their normative plural form is used also in the accusative plural, e.g. (http://doi.org/10.1007/j.com/loy.koberce, mapy, predavatky, múzeá

M2 ACCUSATIVE PLURAL OF ADJECTIVES. MUNICUM AND HUMITIAL Aboutive pluratu pedatatných mlen, zámen a čísloviek

21 Adjectives, pronouns (except for personal ones - for those see 11.3) and numerals in the accusative plu-ral have the following forms.

	M-Anim '	Par amana	-
Mirech	as Hom PI	as flow Dr	IN Nom Pi
anch, trasnych tilin, buducieh spå på inpub spå in skipa ski	dobré, krásne ďalšie, budúce moje tie ktoré aké čie jedny éva päť päť piste	dobré, krázne ďatšie, hudúce moje tie ktoré aké čle jedny dve přť preé praé	dobré, krásne dalšie, budúce moje tte ktoré aké čie jedny dva pät prvé plata

the beaved (Coll). I do not mind it plant, "f., whose (as bod only Sg) F. carrot and store all these all these size," "an Mark looping.

189, "c.," "c

11.2.2 Analogously to the situation within roun decreasion, only the adjectives, pronouns and numerate quelifying masculate Archimously have an accessive pural ending it is customerated by final 2-bit which is precoded by 3/9/3/20.

a) Adjectives have the ending -9/9/9 + ch, their distribution depending on the softmass/hadness of the precoding consonant and on the snortness/hength of the necessary sound in a

B

couring consonairs and on the snothness/length of the preceding vewel, e.g. and on the snothness/length of the procedure vewel, e.g. and on the snothness of b) Possessive pronouns have the ending -sch, e.g., Ivo-jech, našich. Of course, possessives for 3rd person do not change, i.e., pitho, jelf, ich. c) The M + Anter endings of descito, interrogative and rela-fiber promoting.

tive pronouns correspond to those of the adjectives.
d) Dva, th, styri have the ending -och: dvoch, troch, sty-

Other cardinal and ordinal numerals have the ending $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{y/y}$ + ch, their distribution being analogous to their distribution within adjectives.

1.3 ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR AND PLURAL OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS - Akuzatív singuláru a plurálu osobných zámen

11.3.1.1 In the accusative singular persons pronouns have the following forms

n) MFN	stressed mña teba jeho ju	with preposition (pre) mña (pre) teba (pre) neho, preñho pre ñu amil	unstressed ma ta ho ju	
	AT THE	Barmeri	·ho	

Pretho and prefi stand also for mergers with other

prepositions. s.g. naft zaf (see also 11.3.1.4)

11.3.1.2 In Slovak in the singular there are basically two sets of accusative forms of personal pronouns.

a) stressed or with a preposition,

a) stressed or with a preposition,
b) unstressed.

11.3.1.3 Stressed forms and forms with a preposition (pre. cez. za. etc.) differ from each other in the three person. In the mascune and fernines the stressed form begins with jr, the form with a preposition with

ionit oegins with /-, the form with a preposition with 11.3.1.4. The third person masculine and neuter pronounc can merge with prepositions, e.g. prefitho, zafino prefit zafi, cezefi (the latter with an inserted -e-), but not 'cezifio.

shreda, y, y, obd6 F mwval
obp@aine cacally
obp@aine cacally
obvedies and a P Acc 10 weigh
eveels, a Corly Sg N full
great rad, yellow) pepper
per yellow of the figuren rad, yellow) pepper
per yellow, yellow, yellow per yellow)
per yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow,
per yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow,
per yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow,
per yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow,
per yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow,
per yellow, yellow, yellow,
per yellow, yellow, yellow,
per ye

Vidiš toho muža? Jaho?

11.3.1.7 Unstressed forms as a rule take the second position (.slot') in the sentence, e.g.

Ona ho má rada. Moja mama ju nepozná.

However, if the sentence contains by, byt' or its forms and/or sa/sr, these (in the sequence listed) come before the unstressed forms of personal pronouns, e.g.

Kipi by som at ho.

11.3.1.8 Stressed forms are used when the personal reference is stressed or contrasted. The position of the stressed pronoun is relatively free, e.g.

Vidim feho, nie jur Jaho vidim, jurille

11.3.2.1 In the accusative plura personal pronouns have the

a) without preposition nás vás -lch.	b) with M +Anim others	preposition (pre) nás (pre) vás (pre) nich (pre) ne	
,1	Objess	finel us	

11 3.2.2 In the accusative plural there is only one set of forms

21 in the accurate ve plural there is only one set of homs for the first two persons, e.g. viol nds, jet to pre vide.

11.3.2.3 in the third person
a) without a preposition the form is i.e.h, e.g. vidth i.e.h.
b) with a preposition there is nich for M +Anlim and ne for the other occurrences, e.g.
main to pre alon (for them - M +Anlim) gám to na na ion tham - F/N M -Animi

11.4 EXPRESSING QUANTIFICATION - Vyjadrenie množstva

11.4.0 The exica, and grammatical aspects of quantification by numerals was presented in 8.5 and 8.6. However, quantification can linguistically also be expressed by

quantification can impulsificatly also be expressed by other words referring to quantify or measure of a king is possible of the property of the first of 11.4.1 nouns with numerais in 8.5), e.g.,

Kolko?

kilogram múky flaše piva pohár míleka šesť kusov bana

90 SLOVAK FOR YOU

málo peňazí veľa šťastia niekoľko ľudí

11.4.2 Although the genitive case as a grammatical permenon has not been covered here, with the rest the vocabulary data in this textbook it can be for and used. The genitive singular is fisted as a second form and the genitive pirural as the founts. with each noun, e.g. banán, <u>u; -y, -oy</u>, hruška, -<u>y;</u> -y, <u>hnušiek;</u> člové,

Danan, 16: Y. SX, nruska, ½: Y, hndsek; dizek; flotde, lbg; 11.4.3 a) As to fruit, when quantified, but not with an meral only, most nouns reterring to it are n't gentive plural, e.g. kilo hrušisk, vela broskýň, trochu čerešní.

Nuo nrussis, veita brossyn, Irochu beresist
b) Of the common fixindo of fuul throzon, os used ist
gentitive singular, i.e. milio hrozona. Gentirive singular, i.e. milio hrozona. Gentirive singular, i.e.
melión, nanafísis trochu melóna, dve kolitá nanate.
11.4.4 a) As to vegetables, similibry, some di a
quantified. but not with a numerad only, some di a nouns referring to them are in the singular e.g. veľa kanustv (a lot of cabbans well kapuely (a tot or cabbago), sorboth génetis de birt of spinach; b) However in Storak in contrast to English, mosel-nours efferent to vegletables are used in the stryu-rhese instances, being concrete of in such contess non-count rearise of bod or material po-pol files petizienu; well a minty, does cloule (for more vegetables see the list of positions). Note that in many matarices the Storak position of the position of the position of the or From among the host borrown or of From among the host borrown or in Storake the pural is used with zeromity pain in Storake the pural is used with zeromity pain. ky, uhorky (the small-sized ones, usually used in pickling), e.g. páľ kil zemiakov, viac paradajok, koľko uhorist.

11.4.5 The singular grammatical number of the names kinds of vegetables and fruit as presented are (see 11.4.3 and 11.4.4) is also used in cases who although not quantified, they are perceived in food, not as individual count phenomena, e.g. kúpím mikvu, jeme špenáti, potrebujem cíbulo.

11.46 As to the interrogative pronoun kofko, a) the pural form of the noun is used with it when a the pural form of the noun is used with it when

expect a numerical answer, e.g.

kolko cibûf - tri cibûle, kolko mrkiev - pêt milier
b) the singular form of the noun is used when we see or is angular don't of the noun't is used when we's count and do not expect a numeric answer, but with nouns which are used in the singular in besi stances in Slovais, e.g., kofic orbit- v-vife nobular, kofic orbit- v-vife a mixty

potraviny, potravin (usually only Pi) 1 food, food produ 2 food store, grocery, w potravinách at the grocery pozdras, -u, -y, -ov M greeling, card predávet, -m, -siú MP (-Acc) to be selling pre seha for onesell (myself, yourself ...) pere selas for onceal (myself, youned) –) peries that is with cashen's perfect that is off Counter, as petite on the counter, medically, as you will sell along the cashen's peries. As you will sell (along the cashen) republiks, yr. yr. equilable; F. myshilic peries. William, yr. yr. equilable; F. myshilic yr. equilable; William, yr. yr. equilable; W

CVIC Immatical pheno-with the help of it can be formed is fisted as the

2. Co kupt<u>ušiek;</u> človek, st. 1 Kupuje Peter v p

9. Odkiał s

čerešne? kilá ananásu.

10. Prečo si n English, when tašku? inly, some of the la. Kde kupngular e.g.

12. Kupuie a

12. Kupuje :
13. Kde kup
14. Kam ichiglish, most of the
15. Majú v i in the singuar n
16. Majú tar such contexts as
17. Co si tar 9
18. Čo potre 88).
Slovak singular

zaujímavé kramiaky, paradaj-dobré detektúsually used for vaši slovensk bodné dievčalko uhoriek. riadené byty, if the names of resented above

III. Negate perceived of as they apmena, e.g.

Priklad: Vidiswith it when we
1. Citaš pre
2. Máš ju rá páť mrkiev,

3. Hľadáš mi when we con-

Triadas no when we con Je to pre le noun as non Opýtaš sanswer, but only
 Poznáš idular in these in-

salárna, v y, saď productu sezdney season vocavy season v v v v silvás, v v v s serotana, v v s seplever, em eju stúpat', am aju škodilyv hammur mier špenat, u v, vov saláre so (ind) stake so (ind)

8. Potrebuje

1 Kde nakupujú Peter a Mársa? 2 Čo kupuje Peter v potravinách? Pre koho?

Čo chce kúniť Mária v zelovoci?

2. Co kurpusinis: doverk, st. 1, Kupuje Mara vimo*
3. Kupuje
4. Kupuje di noti with a ma5. Je v port to if aso in the
6. Co chec kepit Mara vimo*
7. Kupuje mara usus used in the
7. Postuje mara subus used in the
7. Odkiari Sentitive singular
7. Odkiari son sused in the
7. Odkiari son sused in the
7. Odkiari son sused in the
7. Odkiari son and sovensku v zir cersing?
7. Odkiari son as Slovensku v zir cersing? Kupuje Peter zeleninu?
Pestuje sa na Slovensku nejaké ovocie v zíme? 1. Odkiaľ sú na Slovensku v zime jahody alebo

k Prečo si Mária kupuje v zelovoci igelitovů inflat?

 Kde kupuje Mária mäso? L Kupuje aj nejaké mäsové výrobky?

R Kde kupuje Peter pohľadnice?
 Kam ich chce poslať?
 Majú v novinovom stánku známky?

Majú tam už vianočné pohľadnice?

 Co si tam Peter ešte kupuje?

Il Co potrebuje Peter na pošte?

as beginned in from of the following phrases:

mavé knihy, moderné domy, moji starí rodičia. detektívky, sladké jablká, americkí profesori, dovenskí študenti dvara šikovní chlanci, tri slontsé dievčatá, päť slovenských doktoriek, dva neza-ntsé byty, vaší dvaja bratia

Negate the following statements, adding that they apply for the persons indicated in brackets.

hklad: Vidíš ma? (him) Teba nevidím, ale jeho vidím.

L Čitaš pre neho? (for her) 1 Máš ju rád? (them) Hľadáš mňa? (her)

L le to pre nás? (them) 5. Opýtaš sa jeho? (her) 6. Poznáš ich? (him)

Vidiš ju? (you)

Potrebuješ ho? (them)

idea, y y, sa êm F salanne
juerry 3-645070al
julia, y y sînen F bacon
julia, y y sînen F bacon
julia, y y sînen F placon
julia, y y sînen F placon
julia, y y sînen F placon
julia, san sînen F placon
julia, san sînen F ba sînen placon
julia, san s

to notice

wybrat' si, vyberiem si, vyberú si P + Acc to choose výrobok, bku; -bky -bkov M product vyše more than, above zaplatiť, m, sa P (+ za + Acc) to pay (for)

SLOVAK FOR YOU 91

9. Chceš jeho? (vou) 10. Pišeš to pre nás? (them)

IV. Give short answers to the following questions. using pronouns in them:

Ш

1. Poznáte rektora univerzity?

2. Poznáte dekana?

Studujete históriu?
 Navštevujete starých rodičov?

Varite večeni každý deň?

6. Vidíte z domu alebo z internátu centrum mesta?

7. Pišete dnes pohľadnice?

8. Máte veľa priateľov?
9. Varíte niekedy večeru pre priateľov?
10. Máte rad: slovenčinu?

W. Fill in the appropriate pronouns:

Tá kniha je pre(him).
 Tieto známky sú pre ... (them,

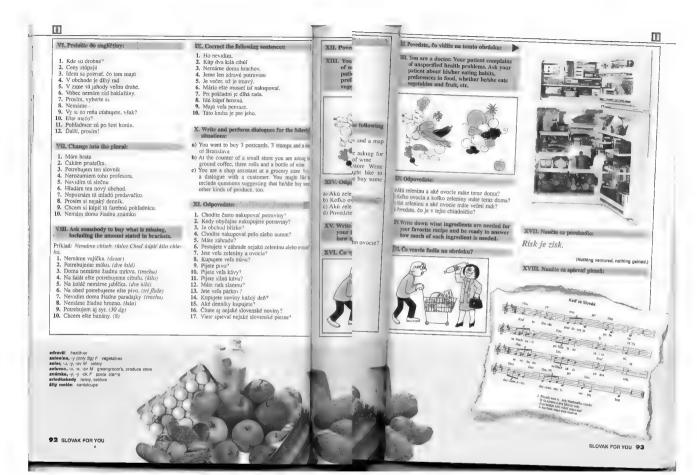
3. Večera je pre(us).
4. Červené jablká sú pre ... (sh.
5. Idete cez mesto? Alebo nejdete

10. Profesori sú tu pre (us). 11. Máš čas pre (me,?

12. Cestuješ cez Žilinu? Nie, necestujem

cez (it).





Peter a Mária sa idú pozrieť, či v kníhkupectve v centre Žiliny majú nejaké zaujímavé knihy. Ziuny maju nejake zaujimave kniny.

Mária: Peter, aké knihy si chceš pozrieť?

Peter: Chcem si pozrieť nejaké knihy o Slovensku a kipí
dobrý anghcko-slovenský slovník a veľkú mapu

Slovenska.

Mária: Dobre, Ja si zatiał poznem preklady beletne

Mária: Dobre, Ja si zalial pozriem preklady oseiur z angličiniya novú slovenskú literatúru Predavačka: Čo si želate? Peter: Môžete mi, prosim, ukázať, kde sú knihy o Slovensku a o slovenskom umen!? Predavačka: Nech sa páči, tu sú na pulte Peter: Máte niečo v angličtne?

Peter: Måte niečo v anglictine?
Predavačka: Tento turistický sprievodca po Slovensa
je v angličtine, aj Peter Dvorský, totiž jeho biografa
A niektoré ostatné kruhy majú anglické resumé.

například Hrady a zámky a Brunovský
Peter: Ďakujem. A máte nejaký dobrý nový anglicko-slovenský slov
Predavačka: Máme tento vreckový a tento trochu väčší, ale bohužiaľ sú už vyše

Peter: To je škoda. Tak si kúpim len tohto sprievodcu po Slovensku a túto biografii.

Kde plátím?
Predavačkar Nech sa páči, tam pri pokladni.
Peterr Mária, už nečo máš?
Mária: Ano. Kdpum si tento preklad Hellera, zbierku básní Milana Rúfusa
a poviedky Štefana Moravčíka.
Peterr Potom mi toho Moravčíka požičiaš? Chcem bo sktistí čítať.
Mária: Jane, že požičiam. No teraz podme zaplatí.

Ludia a knihy

Eudia a knihy boli oddávna dobri priatelia. Autori písali knihy, aby sa podelili o svoje skúsenosti, zážítky, myšlienky a pocity. Čitatelia v nich hľadali informácie, zábavu, životnú múdrosť aj obohatenie duchovného i citového života.

Predkovia Slovákov mali vlastné písmo už od Predkovia Slovakov man vlasnie pismo uz od deviateho storočia, od čias, keď zo Šolúna na Slovensko prišti ako apoštoli viery a vzdelania bratia Cyril a Metod. Priniesli písmo a zapísali ich reč.

SLOVNÍK

SLOVNIK

thy + Pext Times (so) that
skademicky Act pentaining to university
skademicky Act pentaining to university
skademicky analitier panter with an academic degree
skademicky analitier panter with an academic degree
skademicky analitier panter with a poster
skademicky analitier panter
skademicky analitier

94 SLOVAK FOR YOU



blografický biographical
Boh, «; -ovin, ov M God, Lord
bol, «, -o, -i Paža Treade obyť) weakvere
boliek; i fro Tat or žen Pera Sg or P(), «», Past bolet NP ble
bole (You of Boh) God, Lord
cestopisk, «», «», «» M sovelogue
cetty, «», «» P To feel

chtarý emosonal český Adj Czech česky/po česky (in) Czech čftanie, -ia, -ia, -i N reading čftateř, -fa -lia, -lov M reader

v centre ensku a kúpiť mapu beletrie eho biografia resume. enský slovník?

nejšie diela, túto biografiu.

tajú literatúri Každé obd ra faktu, biog_{fusa} vydávanie ak taš, a ja ti po

Milan Rúfu! Básnik

Nevedia precio 30 8 6 H no velini im 6 8 6 H A možno ešte Aby im v duš Aby ich mali velika 1 1 H

Aby im bolo ako v mame. Ked bolia ve tu každė diet. plachė diet. plachė da každė diet. plachė da každė diet.

Bože, a takú dlaň ? V čase, keď e

Našiel Ta hos

Našiel. Dal s. A nazval si h

Slovensko však po tom, čo sa na začiatku desiateho storočia Veľko-moravská ríša rozpadla, malo dosť pohnuté dejiny, lebo nebolo samostat-né, teda ani slovenský jazyk a kultúra nemali priaznivé podmienky na svoj rozvoj. Hoci sa slovenčina používala už od desiateho či jedenásteho storo-čia, literatúra sa na Slovensku najprv písala najmä po latinsky, po česky, po nemecky a po maďarsky. Napriek to-mu už v šestnástom storočí spisovatelia písali pomerne rozsiahlu umeleckú literatúru aj po slovensky. V období romantizmu a realizmu si už slovenská literatúra získala aj medzinárodné uznanie.

Akékoľvek boli osudy Slovenska, literárna vzdelanosť tu vždy mala vysokú úroveň. Slováci, podobne ako iné kultúrne národy, knihu vždy brali do rúk s úctou, či to bola Biblia, modlitebná knižka, alebo román, kniha bás-

ní, cestopis či intelektuálna literatúra. Na Slovensku je tradícia. že už stredoškoláci okrem slovenskej literatúry povin-

radícia. Ze už stredoškoláci okrem slovenskej iteratúry povinne Studujú aj svetová literatúru a dosť dobre poznajú jel ajuvýzannne Studujú aj svetová literatúru a dosť dobre poznajú jel ajuvýzannliteratúru ungličkú, americkú, nemeckú, francezku. českú a tie.
ladé obdoble má svoj vkus a svoje preferencie. V súčasnosti "letí", teda je obříbená najmá literatúru, biografic, sei-fi a detektívne či krimitálne romány a poviedky. Na umeleckú literatúru - na jej
jame alebo čítanie - akoby bolo menej peňazí a času. Aj na Slovensku všuk platí: Povedz mi, čo čí-Raja ti poviem, kto si.

lisnik sa modlí za deti

loedia prečo, w vimi im to treba. Imelno ešte viacej ako chleba. th in v duši pusto nebolo.

I livin bolo mäkka di v mame. Id bolia vect, ktoré nepoznáme zlažde dieťa, Nehe aku laň.

white musi citif teplú dlaň

ke viki dlaŭ Ta ludské mlåda prosi Vine, ked este ani nevie, Kto si.

isiel la hore ten džavot tenkých hláskov?

Senel. Dal si im liek. Suzrol si ho láskou.

idding Ady detective pertaining to detective stocies this, a. a. diel N work of art, work (book) the car, a., a.f. F palm of the hand, o taku diañ for such as dish hand.

Literárne žánre

poviedka zbierka poviedok noveia detektívka, detektívny román. detektivka, detektivky detektivna poviedka kriminalny pribeh biografia, životopis autobiografia, science-fiction, sci-fi literatúra faktu poézia: báseň

dodatek, tku, kxy, -tkov M supplement duchowný Adji spiritual intellectual duša, e. -e. -i F sou v duší in the soul džavot, u y, ov M chatter encyklopědia, je, -le, -i F encyclopadka

zbierka básní



PETER DVORSKÝ

PETER DVORSKY

sólista open Stovenského
národného d vadia, knor

Artord se 25 9 1951

v Patránskóm Spov študova
v Pratisaves y M Máre v La
Scale Od roku 1972 je aoista
coev, Sovenského národného
rívadla v Patrá slave
a vjatupoje na
nejvyznamnejšch opemých
scúnach svela
Platr medzi najpejšch
renorásov svela
Platr medzi najpejšch

KRDY V MINULOSTI?

včera
predvčerom
minulý týždeň
minulý meslac
minulý rok
vlani
v roku 1920
v minulom storočí
v osemnástom storočí
vom storočí
dávno
dávno



ALBIN BRUNOVSKÝ

- akademicky malači, ilustrátor
Narodii sa 25 12 1935 v Zohore pri Braktee
Studoval a neskôr prednášal ako prolegor
na Vysková, skole vytvarných umení
v Bratislave Teraz je slobodný umelec.
Mel veľa výstav doma
i v zahraničt. Informácie o významných osobnostiach měžete nájsť v biografickom slovníku a v encyklopédiách (pozri Dodsky). Tu na llustráciu uvádzame aspoři základné údaje o umelock ktorých mená sú v texte tejto lekcie.



ŠTEFAN MORAVČÍK STEFAN MORAVCIK

- básnik, prozalik
Narodi sa 22 12 1943 v Jakubove pri
Stratislave. Studoval na Filozofickej
fakulte Univerzity Komenského.
Pracova v redaktor vydavateľstva
Tatran a neskôr ako redaktor vydavateľstva Slovenský spisovateľ. Obřubené su najmä jeho poviedky (on ich vo á "povesti").

eadjista, 4. 1 ov M. assay witer, essayist falk, 4. 1 ov M. assay witer, essayist falk, 4. 19, 5 ov M. fast farmodasky Ap. Fareon graftle, 4. 5, 5 ov M. graphe addst graftle, 4. 5, 5 ov M. graphe addst historiac historiac fall and state of distribution o

96 SLOVAK FOR YOU

-t' citat' pracovat' prosit' h!adat' kulfüris, 97. 9. Kulfur F. culture kulfüring vollvilled cultural kah, http., http., uni F. a hied. http., http., http., uni F. a hied. http., http., uni F. a hied. http., http., uni F. a hied. http., http. miestny Adj loct minulest, it (orin) v minulest it minulest minulest minulest minulest minulest medit sa, misa modittebné kniž modittebné kniž modittebné kniž modittebný Adj midrost, ib ib ib myšlienka, y, y, jan as + Acc for (pu na hiave on th'hat aljet, najdem naj malýsznamnejší napriek tomu m

medzi among, between, in the number of menej less

a nórsku literatúru

MILAN RUPUS

min.an RUPUS
- básnik a esejesta
Narodil sa 10 12 1928
- Vzlvažnej Pombe, okres
Liptovsky Mikulád. Šludoval r
Filozofickej lakulte Univerzily
Komenského a tam aj
prednášal dejiny slovensky
a českej filozoficky běsní a paln
mochá zajvášch slovensky:
básnikov Prekladá do
slovenány české n skok

12.1 PAST

12.1.1 Stoval-Englis preser preser simple continu past p cOh...
past p
past p
past p
past p
The SI
Th

Sg 1st Pers 2nd Pers 3rd Pers nájsť pri Dodatky). o umelcoch,

a) the cor

in the absent b) the pas tion of number

The Slovak past tense form is composed of two ele-12 1.3 The Sk

M Pers

a) the conjugated present form of byt' which is present a) me conjugated present form of byt which is present in the 1st and 2nd persons singular and plural, but absent in the 3rd person, e.g. ôkal som, ôkal. b) the past tense form (-1 form) of the verb, the distribu-tion of its variants depending on the gender and number of the subject, i.e.

pisaliai som pis pisaliai si pis pisali pisali pisali

Slovak has only one pest tense. This is in contrast to

Slowak has only one past lense. This is in contrast to English that has 6 past-tense related doms, i.e. passent perfect confineus: I have written present perfect confineus: I have been writing smole past: I wrote confinuous past: I wrote confinuous past: I wrote ordinuous past: I was writing past perfect continuous. I had been writing The Slowak equivalent of all the above English forms is a som pilot of past som. (The lomer past perfect is a som pilot of past som. (The lomer past perfect

is a som pisal or pisal som. (The former past parters lease, e.g., a som bol pisal is more or less extract.) The Slovak past tense can be exemplified by the conjugated past tense forms of p/sat.'

pisali smo pisali ste pisali ,~

lini .	M Sa
jola	F Sg
issio	N Sg
-	PI

1928 e, okres
12.1.4 The con. Studoval na past ter? Univerzity tence sim a; tence s I.i. The conjugated form of the verb byt' as part of the the conjugated form of the vero by as part of the past tense takes the second place (slot) in the sentence structure, e.g. psals if (ty si psal). The reflexive s or sa follow after it, e.g. učil si sa, kúpil som si. 5 The regular past tense form of the verb is formed by replacing the infinitival ending -t'by -t(a/oh).

thitive	Past Tense Form
4	-i (a/o/i)
121	čítal
mocovat	pracoval
7051F	prosil
viadar'	hfadal

step AS local states, AS local states, AS (only SO) F the past, reinstanced in the past series person.

If AS is the past AS is the power AS is AS in AS is provided that AS is AS in AS in AS in AS is AS in AS in

12.1.6 Verbs with an irregular past tense form it in the fol-TAKE FERSE - Minors ans

ei)	hyt:	1st Pers 2nd Pers 3rs Pers	bol(a) bol(a) bol bola bolo	som si -	boli boli	sme ste	
b)	fsť;	1st Pers 2nd Pers 3rs Pers	(i)šiel (i)šiel (i)šiel (i)šia (i)šio	som el -	(i)šii (i)šii (i)šii	ste	
c)	jesť:	1st Pers 2nd Pers 3rs Pers	jedol/jedla jedol/jedla jedol jedla jedlo	som si 	jedii jedii jedii	sme ste	

d) -let" > -es(a/oft)
Verbs ending in the infinitive in -ret" drop the -r-, e.g.
vidiet - videt, rozumet - rozumet, lettet" - letel.

-núť 1.> -ul(a/o/i)

-nut' i.s- ut(a/ofi)

Verbs ending in the infinitive in -nut' the present tense of which ends in -niem, -nieś ... drop the -nut' and replace it by -nut'a/ofi), e g minot' (to spend) maiem - minut, spamenut' is i (to recal) spomeniem si - spomenut si.

sportmant st (ur decil is sportment or sportment st in--ntil 2. > olf-lat-lof-lat Verbs ending in the Infinitive in -ntil whose present tense forms end in -nem, -nest drop the -ntil and replace it by -olf-lat-lof-lit, e.g., sadills, sadills, sadills, sadills, rozpadnut se, rozpadne sa - rozpadno sa, rozpada se,

rozpadio sa, rozpadii sa -st/-ct'

Veros ending in -sr' or -cr' form the past tense in a way

micet' plect' rást' (to grow) Idást' (to place)	moheł niesol piekol rástol kládol	mohia niesla piekla rástia kládia	mohlo niesio piekio rástio kládio	mohli niesti piekli rástii kládii
inapr (in highe)	MRBOI	RHEMPH	Minne	PARIFICATION OF THE PARIFI

narodit sa, -in sa -is si P to bill born nazivat, nazivat P- Acc - Instit to name (a give at the name nazivat is he (askess you gave it the name of love Neepol, v. M. Napos naedwine not long ago semicky/po nameselvy (in) German nestkor slate: nemacky/spo nemacky (n) German meskor alter nemacky (n) German meskor alter nemacky (n) German meskor alter nemacky (n) German meskor (n) German period of abrübeng finvortie popular obyhateler, file lie -lov M nebotant citizen od snoe

odderns since ong ago, for a ong time elves, v. y., vo M. dishot: operns, y. y. oper F. popra operns, v. opern

98 SLOVAK FOR YOU

by a single consonant, e.g.

As these gender and number forms are fully predict-

able in the following explanations for brevity only the masculine form is presented.

12.2.3 The ending -š/ for forming degrees of companson is a) most adjectives in which the final vowel is preceded

pomerne considerably mither po ton, 60 + Vehr after (song ath) powerf, 10 = 1.4 ft legend powerfs, 10 = 1.4 ft legend powerfs with p podelif sa (o + Acc) P to share
podmienta, y y, nok F (+ no + Acc) condition (for)
podobno also amarry to
podožia, -ie -le, -ll F poetry
pohnuty (nogatively) dramatic, hard
pokratif, -in, -ia + Acc to Christian.ze

etavă(

b) adjectives in which the final vowel is preceded (o/e/i)k- which is dropped in forming degrees of to panson, e.g

itley	loratši	najkratší	-1
ticý icé	plytší thžší	najplytší najťažší	4
oký	hlbší	najhlbší	Ĩ,

krá ply ťaž hlb

If the -(o/e/i)k is preceded by s or z, these as softened, e.g úzky užší najužší "
vysoký vyšší najvyšší

kratší najkratší d

12.2.4 The ending -eyš/for forming degrees of compare used with:

a) adjectives in which the final vowel is preceded to consonantal cluster, e.g.

múdry múdrejší najmúdrejší štříhly štříhlejší najštříhlejší príjemný príjemnejší najpríjemnejší

zaujímavý zaujímavejší citový citovejší guľatý guľatejší

b) most adjectives in which the final vowel is receive -iv/av/ov or -a(s)t/-i(s)t, e.g.

but zdravý, zdravší, najzdravší
c) adjectives in which the final vowel is preceded sibilant (c. č. dz. s. š. z. ž.), e.g.

The vowel before the ending is shortened, e.g.

Peter is as ol

d) some

12.2.5 Only

dobrý zlý veľký malý

ing degrees of com-

12.3 POSS es of comparison is is use is preceded by a

arásny/pek s or z, these are

hortened, e.a.

Pekn

12.2.5 Where qualit

12.3.2 If the información be ac 12.3.3 If the vowel is preceded

used warmam 12.3.4 With scal is preceded by a

12.3.5 Svor izelší ves. I numt gular, Acc vidim

prozalk, -a.-cpusto Adv. er
would not fer
realizmus, -z:
reb, 1 - F
redakcia, e, eddami ar with
redaktor, a - eno sin to sb
resumé [rozurdecesor
riàs, e - er
romain, -u - y;
remantizmusé m translation
rozpadnúť so be translating
rozpadnúť

rozpadnu sa rozsiahly ext Acc to bring

t) some other adjectives with which the occurrence of the ending -ejší is rather unpredictable in simple terms, e.g.

hlúpy unavený vel is preceded by - wený

25 Only several very frequent and historically old adjectives are irregular viz:

najlepší najhorší najväčší najmenší najkrajší väčší

Pekny also has the less frequent forms
peknejši - najpeknejši
When expressing comparison of the same extent of
quality or denying it, Slovak uses the construction
taký/tá/ś ako e.g.:

Beris as old as Mária. - Peter je taký starý ako Mária.

23 POSSESSIVE PRONOUN SVOJ

• Privlastňovacie zámeno svoj

The reflexive possessive pronoun strat, svaje, svaje s used when there is a relationship of possession of the subject towards the object, e.g. man svaju knitu (I have my (own) book), waits svajuho clace (they can see their (own) tather), čákaju svajuch prateľov (they are waiting for their internacio.

need sorgio douct relevation to the same term (united sorgio douct relevation).

If the reletationship of downship is stressed, sary can be accompanied by visiting, e.g., some better than the second of the second

ncc. wdim svojho otca, svoju knihu, svoje pnatelky.

soéns, -y, -y, soén F stage no nejvýznamnejších operných scénach sevés on the most prominent operatic stages of the word science-liction (pronounced as in English). Nondeol F scannos-liction (pronounced as in English). Nondeol F

pask, et. cl. -kov M proce writer
sin Air enryl, cleaned, alsy im pusto nebole so that they
clik not fer electron clip (Sg) M reason
saints, -rorse (sinush) crity Sg) M reason
saints, -rorse (sinush) crity M reason
saints, -rorse (sinush) crity M reason
saints, -rorse (sinush) crity -rorse
rorse -rorse
rorse -rorse -rorse
rorse solence-Riction (pronounced as in English) Normand F source-Riction (pronounced as in English) Normand F source-Riction (pronounced as in English (pronounced as in English

SLOVAK FOR YOU 99

g Norm svoj svoja svoje Pl svoje
Acc+Anım svojho svoju svoje svojic
- Anım svoj svoje svoje

111

12.3.6 Shavak uses possessive pronouns including svoj, less frequently than English does unless the possession is to be stressed. In Slovak, in contrast to English, possessive pronouns an not used shove all:

a) with parts of one is body, e, a bod ima hlavar (iny head aches) more insea would sound fumply here, as if , were stressing that , was not having somebody else's neadache but my own;

b) in cases when it is situationally clear that the object is in the reationing to their gossession, by the s.b-

in cases when it is situationally clear that the object is in the exacionary of all one possessed by the subject or when it is situationally the only one, a gives as taken deep yourne begin, the situation of the control of the cont



CVIČENIA

L. Odpovedete: 1. Kde Peter a Mária hľadajú zaurímavé knihv?

- . Čo si chce Peter kúpiť?
- Co si chce Peter len pozrief?
 Majú v knihkupectve pre Petra všetko,
- čo si chce kůpiť?

 5. Majú aj knihy o Slovensku v angličtine?

 6. Co si chce pozneř Mária?
- 7. Chce si niečo ai kúpit?
- 8. Číta Mária beletru?
 9. Aké žánre číta?
- NAC zame tha;
 Mate vy čas na literatúru?
 Co radi čítate?
 Poznáte dobre americkú/anglickú/kanadskú/aus-
- trálsku literatúru?
- trálsku interaturu?

 13. Poznáte slovenskú literatúru?

 14. Čítali ste nejakú slovenskú beletriu v preklade?

 15. Čítali ste nejakú slovenskú beletriu po slovensky?

II. Give the past tense 1st person singular masculine form of the following verbs:

kupit, davaf, odvážzt, vediet, pisaf, čítaf, byf, smict, modlif sa, najsť, môct, poznat, skúsif, prednúšuť, uká-zat, získuť si, mať, vziaf, hľadat, piť, jesť, sadnúť si, vziaf si, rozumieť, ďakovať

HL Conjugate the following verbes

byt, pracovat, jest, pit, sadnut si

N. Drop the personal pronouns from the following phrases, carrying out all the necessary

ja som čítala, on študoval, my sme to primiesli, vy ste erozumeli, ja som si kúpil atlas, ona sa narodita v Poprade, my sa ich opýtame, ja som veľmi meškal, my sme prišli autom, vy ste si nás získali, my sme dlho čakali, ja som veľa pracoval, my sme vás potrebovali

etredeskofák, -a: -falo: -fákor M: secondary school student súčannasť, hi forsatily only 5g) F: the present, v súčanností di present verdy, -a: -a: cinět corv (mna, yours...) temby. I'm tenny; -y, -o: M: toror (singer) tennyřísta, -a: -a: -o: M: storor (singer) tradicia, -o: -0, -il F: tradition ácta, y: (-o: Ng) F: respoct a sérsus with respect ádal, -a: -a: o: with e-o Looj. Information, dola (souch strukticatí, -is-disen, -udit). Ne? -A co. to show umnělecky: artistic, pertazinný to fiction

100 SLOVAK FOR YOU

V. Change the following sentences into

- I. Je to slovenský študent.
- Všetci máme svoje problémy.
 Máš veľké štastie.
- Nepočujem ho
 Pozeráme sa na mch
 Nehovoríme po slovensky.
 Už dva dm ich hľadáme
- Veľa fajčí.
 Mama pečie koláče
- 10. Kúpim si mapu.

 11. Jeme dobrý slovenský chlieb.

 12. Miško sa učí matematiku.
- Jeho mama pracuje v zelovoci.

WI. Using the words in brackets, give negative answers, saying that you did earlier what's asked about.

Priklad: Idete dnes do kına? (včera) Nie, včen

- šli do kina.
- Píšete teraz Petrovi⁹ (minulý týždeň)
 Idete navštívíť mamu? (predvčerom)
 Učíte sa pieseň? (v pondelok)
- Kupujete dnes ovocie? (včera)

 Pijete dnes vino? (v sobotu)
- 6. Opravmete auto? (mmulý mesiae)
- Čítate teraz slovenské noviny? (predi Je tu váš brat? (vlant)
- 9. Večeriare? (nedávna)

10. Stc unaveni? (včera večer)

VIII Preložte do angličti

- 1. Čo si želáte" . Tu sú na pulte.
- Co si chcete pozrieí?
 To je škoda.
- Jasné
 Máme dobrú spoločnosť,
- 7. Platite pn pokladni.

- Kúpim si ju
 Prosím si tohto sprievodcu.
 Môžeš mi ho požičať?
- 11. Môžeme si tykať?
 12. Nie ste smädný?
 13. Ako sa to povie po slovensky?
- 14. Nová metla dobre metre 15. Páči sa mi tu.
- 16. Kry nie je voda
- 17. Dajte mi vedieř 18. Nerozumiem 19. Ako to?

III. Give negative answers, answering with VIII. Give ii

- Roli sie dnes v obchode?
- Boli ste d
 Kupovali 1 Kupovalt ste dnes máso? 1 Streth ste dnes svojho doktora? 2. Kupovali
 3. Streth stc
 4. Boli ste c
 5. Pisali ste
 6. Mali ste
 7. Jedli ste
 8. Streth stc
 9. Videli str
 10. Mali ste

IX. To the in exerc

Priklad Boh

2. I want a
3. I will bulen
4. The othe m
5. Please, c

10. I want to

M. Odpove

1. Co je dn

Nie, este sombre negative urlier what is

- 4 Roll ste dnes v hanke?
 - Š. Písali ste tento týždeň nejaké pohľadnice?
 - Mali ste inckedy pokazené auto?
 ledit ste dnes nejaké ovocie?
 Stretit ste dnes rektora?
 Videli ste dnes prezidenta?

 - 4. Mali ste dnes štastie?

II. To the answers that you have given above in exercise VIII add este, rephrasing them if necessary:

sklad: Bolt ste dnes v obchode? e nehal sam dnes v obchode.

e ešte sam dnes nebol v obchade.

Prelozte do slovenčiny:

- Z Preložte 1. Can you Nie. včera sn Can you show me those tourist guides 1
 - - 2.1 want a bigger dictionary.
 3.1 will buy these two books about Slovakia
 4. The other books are not in English.
 4. Please, can you lend me your car?

 - Mine is broken
 - i. What can I do for you? 1. I want to send it by air mail.
- 5. Please, c Mine is l 6. What cas 7. I want to 8. Do you i redvčerom)
 - Do you have cheaper postcards?
 Can you give it to me tomorrow?
 It want to try to read that book in Slovak.

il Odnovadzie:

- L Čo je dnes? (Aký deň je dnes?) 2 Čo ste dnes robili?
- 11 Co ste robili včera?
- 2. Co ste d
 3. Co ste n
 4. Boli ste
 5. Boli ste
 - 14 Boli ste v kine? 6 S Boli ste na návšteve?

- Kúpili ste včera nejaké mäso?
 Mali ste včera čas na svoju rodinu a svojich
- priateľov?

 8. Čo ste robih minulý víkend?
- Kde ste boh minulé leto?

 10. Boli ste vlani na Slovensku?
- 10. Bon ste viani na slovensku?

 11. Leteli ste niekedy hetadlom?

 12. Mali ste minulý mesiac nejaké problémy?

 13. Stretli ste tento týždeň nejakých zaujímavých
- 14. Mali ste tento týždeň čas?
- 15. Kedy máte čas?

ЖH. Napíšte svoj krátky životopis (for inspiration you might like to use some of the following questions):

Kde sa narodili vaši rodičia" Co robili alebo co robia teraz vaši rodičia?

Kde ste študovali? Kde ste už boli?

Akých významných ľudí ste videli? Aké najväčšie štastie ste mah?

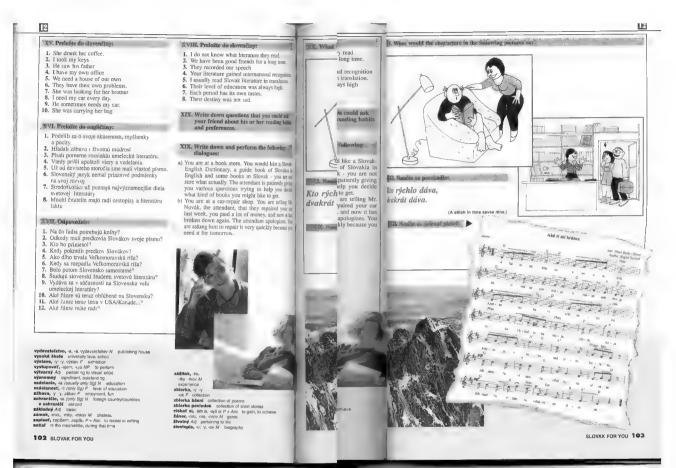
XIII. Form the degrees of comparison (in the musculine) of the following adjectives:

drahy, lac tý, dobrý, rých,y, ľudský, dávny, citový, zlý, many, lacty, dony, fyrny, lacky, dary, entoy, 21, romantický, sladky, sanostatny, veľký, významný, pohnutý, plachý, dlhý, umelecký, žltý, priaznivý, roz-siahly, zaujímavý, krátky, šťastný

XIV. Use in your own sentences the following phrases, putting them into the past tense:

pripraviť večeru, opraviť bicykel, vyskúšať auto, chodif spolu, pomôci mame, nepočuř otca, sadnúř si, otvorit dvere, zazvoniř. čaxař priateľa, vítař mamu, zobraí na výlet, nozneť si film, uťahovať si, ist domov





Hľadáme na mape



Peter: Pozri, Mária, toto je tá moja nová mapa Slovenska. Mária: Ukáž! Je veľmi podrobná a cetkom nová, tohoročná. Peter: Kúpil som si ju, lebo som mal len starú a malú, kde bolo is mekoľko miest. Pozrime sa, kde je Levoča, ty to určite vieš. Mária: Áno, Levoča je tu na severovýchodnom Slovensku. Je im Kostol svätého Jakuba, kde je svetoznámy oltár, ktorý v

šestnástom storočí vyrezával slovenský renesančný umelec Majster Pavol. Je to najväčší drevený vyrezávaný oltár v Európi Krásna je aj samotná Levoča. Jej zreštaurované stredoveké centrum bolo zyhlásené za národnú kultúrnu pamiatku. Ak chceš, cez prázdniny sa tam spolu

Peter: A kde sú Čičmany? Čítal som te je tam zaujímavá ľudová architektúra, Videl som aj nejaké obrázky a rád by som tam niekedy šiel. Mária: Čičmany sú pri Žiline, môžene tam ísť aj tento víkend. A vieš čo? Ak

lete pôjdeme do Levoče, môžeme ist aj do Košíc. Býva tam moja teta Kel ťa zaujíma architektúra, môžeme si tam pozrieľ gotickú Katedrálu svätej

Peter: Dobre, len či prázdniny nebudú príliš krátke na všetky te naše plány? Mária: A ešte nesmieme zabudud

pretože pome zabudnúť ovzdušia szmem na znečistenimätáš sa? - sľúbila som, že fa vezmem na výlet do Trenčína, památáš sa? samostatn poznajú k v srdci nie

chemický,:drálu svätej

je však aj izdniny

aj zelenina všetky tie Žial, mr

naima na 2

Slove lovensko

Slovensk Ilwesko je matá stredoeurópenska. zloeurópska vnútrozemstoročná.
Jeho susedití, kde bolo iba írozemská krajina susedia sú: na severe Poľs'čite vieš. Česko a Raensku. Je tam ze Polsko, na západe do a Rakúsko, na juhu Maďarorý v východe Ubvenský Slovensko *ol. Je to miliónov olitár v Európe. Maďarsko a na dode Ukrajina. sko má vyše pať insov obvovateľov Väčšina z nJej ma z nich sú Slováci, alæum bolo earr ale na

Slovensku u pamiatku. oensku žijú aj Maďari, Rómovia, Ukrajinci, Poliaci, Česi, Rusím a mé národnosti. sensai ziju aj Nadarii. Komovia, Ukrajinici, Poliaci. Cesi, Ruisin a me narodnosti. Śwensko je krásan krajina. Nemá more, ale jeho príroda je melebná. Na severe bo natujú Vysoké Tatry, na juhu Dunaj, na západe Malé Karpaty a na východe Vihorlat. retina územia Slovenska tvoria lesy. Slovensko je homatá krajina a jeho hory patria do sakého pohoria. Mnohé jeho časti sú zaňme turtsitické oblasti. Najvyššie sú Vysoké Slovenskam spolu ohraničujú Až tretinu Ital som, že Karpatskébhitektúra. paskeno poutoria. Primote jedo časti su zname turistické obiasti. Najvyssie su vysoke n. ktoré v roku 1994 kandidovali na Zimné olympijské hry, a v centre Slovenska sú le Tary, Najväčšie nížiny sú Podunajská a Východoslovenská. Slovenske neky - Dunaj. lihon, Homád. Bodrog a ďalšie - tečú na juh do Čierneho mora, len Dunajec na severe Tatry, ktorey a rád by Nízke Tatr Váh, Hron line, môžeme tečie do Baieš čo? Ak údo Baltického mora. Na Slovensku sú mnohé jaskyne a hečivé pramene. Slovenské ade poskytujú liečenie či možnosti rekreácie pre naších i zahraničných pacientov i kúpele pos, môžeme ísť turistov. Dja teta. Ked Slovensmôžeme si

ensko je priemyselno-poľnohospodárska krajina. Je tu predovšetkým strojársky, smaký. hutnícky, drevársky a pivovarnícky priemysel. Poľnohospodárstvo sa orientuje tak aj rastlimná výroba - pestuje sa obilie, cukrová repa, zemiaky, chmeľ, vinič, ovocie nina, niekde i tabak

žaf, mnohé priemyselné oblasti Slovenska majú veľmi znečistené životné prostredie, soże po niekoľko desafročí továrne takmer beztrestne vypúšťali škodlivé látky do abšia a znečisťovali aj rieky. Teraz bude zas možno trvať niekoľko desafročí, kým sa mistenie odstráni a škody napravia. Slovensko obývajú Slováci už vyše 14 storočí, ale mosatná Slovenská republika vznikla až 1. januára 1993. Ešte nie mnohí cudzinci majú krásy Slovenska, jeho bohatů históriu a dynamicků súčasnosť. Slovensko však nosia akt nielen tí, ktorí ho obývajú, ale aj mnohí ľudia blízko i ďaleko od jeho hraníc.



SLOVNÍK

ako ... tak aj 88 we. se ... Alžbota, y, y, kžbot F. Elizabeth architektara, y y architektūr F. architecture audio(-) Adj. audo Baltiteko more the Sato Sea beztrestine without any punshment bohaty Adj. nch by (covedinant practice) by (conditional periode)
sudzinee, -noa; -not, -nobv M foreigner
sukrová ropa sugar best
sukrová Ad; pertaining to sugar
éast, 8, -ti, -ti F part
Čierne more the Black Sea

104 SLOVAK FOR YOU

toho (Gen of co) (of) what behe (Carr of Do) (cd) what is at 1,100 docade, gen riekstrise desarthed for several docades are not seen and the control of t

hranica, -6;
to the borc
is used)
chemicky chmel, -L (
chovat, -an
husbandiy
interny in
Jakub, -8
jaskyňa, n
jasero, -a,
kandidovat
karpaty, k
katedrála, issaid, adj chemical side, a (usually only Sg) M hops jed, a (usually only Sg) M hops jed, -an, -ayû NP + Acc to breed, to deal with animal

konspetending Adj pertaining to competence or professionalism kontol, s, γ, \cdot, vo M church kofi, kofia, kone kone <math>M horse koral M koral

plural is used when referring to it or countryside). No (only PI) speis) habete, how (only PI) speis) fadory Adj ice, pertaining to loc lifettum, yr, y, tolk if substance los, a, y, -ov M forest wood lifeting interspetus funding Adj folk majater, siral, stim -strov M mailabmy picturesque





alca, e. e., hranic F border (when referring the borders surrounding a country in Slovak the plural

in the second of the second of

NIEKTORÉ SLOVENSKÉ MESTÁ

Banská Bystrica, -ej -e F Banská Štiavnica, -ej -e F Banská Stlavnica, -ej -e F Bardejov, -a M Bratislava, -y F Brezno, -a N Cadca, -e F Detva, -y F Dunajská Streda, -ej -y F Filakovo, -a N Gabčíkovo, -a N Ilava, -y F



Komérno, -a M
Košice, Košic PI
Košice, Košic PI
Kysucká Nové Mesta, -ého -ého -a M
Levoča, -e F
Leopoldov, -a M
Liptovský svätý Mikuláš, -ého -ého -a M
Martin, -a M
Martin, -a M
Modra, -y F
Mochovce, Mochovice PI
Mýjava, -y F Mochovce, Mochoviec Pf Myjava, -y F Nitra, -y F Nová Baña, -oj -s F Nová Zámky, -jch -ov Pf Partizánske, -eho N Pozinok, -nka M Pleštany, Pieštan Pf Pozorde J. M Poprad, -u M
Považská Bystrica, -ej -e F
Prešov, -a M
Prlevidza, -e F
Rožňava, -y F
Růžomberok, -rku M Sládkovičovo, -a 86 Sládkovlčovo, a N Stupava, y M Svidník, -a M Trenčianske Teplice, -ych Teplic Pi Trnava, y F Zvolen, -a M Žilina, -y P

Malé Karpath, Majoh Karoli Pi. the Little Cerpathana more, a. 45, 1 N see mode, a. 45, 1 N see massible, and a 40 N fe na a Acid to be consecting (to, nassible, and, a. 40 N fe na a Acid to be connecting (to, nassible, and, a. 40 N fe na a Acid to be connected (to, nassible, and N fe nassible, and the conduction of the contract of the conduction of the contract of the contract of the conduction of the contract of the contract of the conduction of the conduction of the conduction of the contract of the conduction o

106 SLOVAK FOR YOU

(upon)

ošípaná, oj. 4. ých (doclined as Adj) F pig

ovaca, e. -e. ovec F sheep

ovadušie, la (anly Sg) N atmosphere

pacient, -a. t. -ov M patient

pamätať sa, -ám sa, -áju sa NP (+ na + Acc) to semenbe,

IEKOĽKO "NAJ-" HIEROL

Najvyššia

. . .

Najväčšie a Hincovo Ples cových metri

Najdihšia rie

Najstaršia zi šinska ľadov

Najvyšší \
Komašove (
dopád je Kn

Najvyššie po (2814 stôp)

Najväčší zo dov je Spišs nej Európe.

hlyššia hora na Slovensku je Gerlach alebo krlachovský štřt (2655 m, t.j. 7965 stôp). Je zauji-are, že až do 16. storočia bol najvyšší Slavkovský ii sie znížilo ho zemetrasenie



tryšší vodopád je Vysoký vodopád pri tražove (85 m, t.). 245 stôp). Druhý najvyšší vo-trad je Kmeťov vodopád vo Vysokých Tatrách.

iyšše položený hrad je Muráň. Je vo výške 938 m

write, y., y, doli. F. Iandmerk, souvenir spa policy, rosv M. dog sensitely Alg. patterning to breweries, beer-producing its, is to yellow from the sensitely Alg. patterning to breweries, beer-producing its, is to yellow from course take addition, and, and PA -Aoc to course ship to be a sensitive producing Alg. December, personal respective producing and producing the producing Alg. December specific producing the producing and prod

med, -a no, -av M (mineral or thermal) spring

3.1 FORMING ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES - Tvorenie prisloviek z pridavných mích

13

13.1.1 Similarly to English, also in Siovak adjectives often serve as the basis for forming adverbs. In Slovax this is carried out with the help of the suffixes -o, -a, -y.

The predictability of the distribution of these suffixes

is rather limited, hence the form of the advercishould preferably be learned by heart. 13.12

2 * s 3 lully predictable with adverbs ending in -skyl/bky e.g. slovenský - slovensky sympatický - sympaticky, b) used with some adjectives ending in -lý, e.g.

solvensey - solvensey - sympaticity - sympaticity, by used with some adjectives ending in -fy, e.g.

13.19 (iii) is frequent in cases when, e.g.

13.19 (iii) is frequent in cases when, e.g.

14.19 (iii) is frequent in cases when, e.g.

15.10 (iii) is frequent in cases when, e.g.

15.11 (iii) is frequent in cases when e.g.

žity - žito, bohatý - bohato 13 1 5 With a number of adverbs both -e or -o can be used,

13 15 With a number of acversa both -e or -b can be used, e.g. rjche/rycind, oldeshe/doebid.

13.1.8 As the predicibal hity of the suftixes for forming adverts from adjectives is both rather limited and re-ther non-transparent it is not advisable to attempt to form the advertis. but their form should be learned. from the dictionary, e.g dobrý - dobre miadý - mlado

prezentácia, e. de. «16. prasentation priamy Ag. discol priamy Ag. discol priemy selective politicis practical priemy selective priemy selective priemy selective priemy selective priemy selective production and hostic prevateriles, 44, 44. Na minimum realtime yielde prospreticitis and hostic ture resittings Ag. personnel politicis consistent priemy selective pr

SLOVAK FOR YOU 107



adbie a najhlbšie prirodzené jazero je Veľké rano Pleso vo Vysokych Tatrách. Má 182 000 štvor-zych metrov a je 53 m (159 stôp) hlboká

whšia rieka le Váh (390 km).

starka známa řadová jaskyňa v Európe je Dob-

wačší zo sto sedemdesiatich slovenských hra-n je Spišský hrad - je to aj najväčší hrad v stred-

pamlatka, -y;pes, psa, psiys
phrovarnicky /e border of
plân, u -y -ov
plase, a a pl
poétatri, -am, -i
podrobný delby to be one
podronjáký /r
pohoce, u
podronjáký /r
pohoce, u
d
pohoce,

19.2.1 Advarbs ending in -q. -e -y can form degrees of comparison These are formed in a regular or irregular way in both cases containing

Basic Form	Comparative	Superlative
-o/-y	-šie	najšie
veselo	veselšie	najveselšie
pomaly	pomalšie	najpomalšie
-o/-e-/y	-ejšle	najejšie
rýchlo	rýchlejšie	najrýchtejšie
prekvapene	prekvapenejšle	najprekvapenejšie
priateľsky	priateľskojšio	najpriateľskejšie

As you will note, the endings of degrees of compar-son correspond to those of Neuter Sg or to Pt of de-

- compensation with the previous formation of the previous formation of the previous formation of the court in adjectives (see 12.2.3 b) analogously occur also in adverbs,
- e g krátko kratšie, vysoko vyššie, nízko nížšie 13 2.5 The degrees of comparison of the following adverbs (some of them not ending in -o, -e, -y) are formed irrequiarly.

dobre	lepšie	najlepšie
zie	horšie	najhoršie
pekne/krásne	krajšie	najkrajšie
ďaleko	ďalei	naldalei
málo	menel	naimenel
mnoho/vela/velmi	viac	naiviac
skoro	skôr	naiskôr

13.2.8 The predicative rad. -a. -o: -ii-v can also form de-

radio de de la companya de la compan

camothy, 4, a. A. A. It is all if it precedes the modified neuro samonta (evode. Levode rasis) ever-volyshooding north-assen, no serverysylphoderum (Sevensku in north-assen Slovakia strükti, 4m, a. P. A.-A. or is premay eliziti, 4 is NP (-no + A.o. + pic + A.o.) to serve (for sith for sith orthware, 4 a. y. A.o. to premay eliziti, 4 is NP (-no + A.o. + pic + A.o.) to serve (for sith for sith orthware, 4 a. y. A.o. to premay strukti, 4 is NP (-no + A.o. + pic + A.o.) to serve (for sith for sith orthware, 4 a. y. A.o. to premay profit struktion-profit in the sith of the sith orthware of the struktion-profit in the sith orthware of the sith of the struktion-profit in the sith of the sith orthware of the sith orthware of the struktion-profit in the sith orthware of the sith orthware of the struktion-profit in the sith orthware of the sith orthware of the struktion-profit in the sith of the sith orthware of the sith orthware

svetoznámy Adj world-renowned škoda, v. v. škôd F damage

108 SLOVAK FOR YOU

13.2.7 When making compansons, as the equivalent of the English than Slovak uses also or not companson of adjectives in 12.2.6), e.g

On vari lenšie ako/než ia I do. His car goes taster than mine Father speaks Engish Jeho auto ide rychlejšie akomez moje Otec hovori po ang icky leošie ako/než mama.

Note that the verb is not repeated after the second

13.2.8 When making parallel comparisons of the tipe firmore ... the better, Slovak, similarly to the studes with adjectives (see 12.2.7) uses Čím skôr prideš, tým lepšie. - The sconer you came, the better.

13.3 CONDITIONAL MOOD - Podmieňovací spôsob

13.3.1 In Slovak the present conditional is formed by mer one) particle by and the nast tense of the verb, i.e. the conjugated by and the Akmad

by + conjugated byt' +-[a/b] Ja by som išiel domov. (I would go home.)

By taxes the second syntactic place (slot) and the comes the conjugated byt' if saior is are present they come after the conjugated byt', e.g.

Ja by som si kúpiť slovník. (f would buy a dictorant Kúpiť by som si slovník. Vy by ste sa iši učiť? (You would go to subýn lišíř by ste sa učiť?

(Unless differentiated by stress and infonation to dowes differentiated by stress and information, as above pairs of sentences with and without he po-noun as subject have basically the same means. The present conditional expresses the so-called as condition, i.e. what could possibly happen

Akolenie, -sp. -sa. -l N briefing transing appecialists, - -cov M appociated appecialists, -s. -cov M appociated according to the second according to solicine tables, -u (sexually only 50) M tobacot tables, -u (sexually 50) M tobacot tables, -u (sexually 50) M tobacot tables, -u (sexua

13.3.2 In Slovake equivalent of the form of was concerned or of the sent concerned or of the sen

Ja by som
Potom by som
Bol by som
mine

When the speaks English troduced ar than mother gated by The past condition after the second re-

but did n s of the type the 13.4 CONDITY to the situation

13.4.1 Just as ferring towner you come, be formation.

Other selamed by magne PAk/Ked potre and the -/ form of

Ak/Keď chcei

(If you v go home,) 13.4.2 Conditio also use (slot), and then the follor si are present,

byt + eg si 'a dictionary) (Keby + byt' + Sugo to study?)

Myou intonation, the 13.4.3 Conditione meaning.)
have the so-called real

dzemle, 10, 40, videotechnika, videotechnika, to kutechnical equips Vibordat, vid Winde, 2-0, 00 vmttrozemský vodopád, 41, 75 vodopád, 41, 75 vodopád, 41, 75 vodopád, vid Vibolov vyhlálatí, vid vyhlálatí, vyhl

12 In Slovak there also exists the nest conditional tha In Slovax there also exists the past conditional the form of which is basically the same as that of the pre-sent conditional, but, in addition, it contains bol, -a, -o; -i, i.e. the past tense of byt, e.g.

Ja by som bol čítal.

Mom by som bol čítal.

Bol by som čítal.

(I would have read.)

(I would have read.)

When the subject is present or the sentence is introduced by an adverb, bol is placed after the conjutrouved by an advert, point is placed after the conju-gated byf, otherwise it takes the initial position. The past conditional expresses the so-called unrea-condition, i.e. something that could have happened but did not.

1.4 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES - Podmieňovacie súvetia

11 Just as in English, Slovak conditional sentences in Just as in English, Slovak conditional sentences re-terming to the present or future real condition can also be formed without the conditional mood itself, only with the help of the conjunctions ak (if) or ked (when). The verbs are in the present or future tense in the sentence with the conditional conjunction and in the future tense (for future tense see 14.2) in the

Mod potrebuješ tú knihu, prinesiem ju. (If you need that book I will bring it) (if you need mat book) watering it;

it/Ked chees, buden tam.

If you want me to, 1 will be there)

it/Ked budes chelet, budem soferovat.

(if you would like me to, 1 will drive)

\$42 Conditional sentences expressing real condition can also use the conditional mood, and then they have the following structure:

1 + byt + Subj +...- +005, ...- + by + byt + 06 (ty) choel to loubu, printesol by som it + byt + Subj +Obj, +...-I Subj + by + byt + Obj +...-I il si (by) tá knihu chcel, ja by som ju prinleso

If you needed that book, I would bring it fto you'll

34.3 Conditional sentences expressing unreal conditions have the following structure.

Keby al (by) bol cheel to knihu, bol by som ja prin (If you had needed that book, I would have brought it for you.) Keby som to bol vedel, el, nebal by som tam šiel.
[If I had known about it, I would not have gorie there.] In unreal conditional sentences box comes before the

Keby + byt' + Subject + bol +-l, + Obj bol + by + byt' +-l

13

In unea, conditional sentences bor comes before the -florin in the first clause and it introduces the second cause if the subject or an advero are not present in it, if they are present, bor comes before the -florin The -florin is placed at the end of the sentence Similarity to the situation in English, in all types of conditional sentences the order of the dauses can be

reversed, e.g.

Ak choeš, opravim to. Opravim to, ak choeš (If you want me to, I will repair it I will repair it if you want me to.)

13.5 SA AS AN IMPERSONAL OR PASSIVE REFLEXIVE FORMANT - Sa ako neosobný alebo pasívny zvratr formant

13.5.0 So far we have met sa as

 So far we have met sa as

 a refrexive formant (or pronoun), e.g.
 naučan sa (will leam interatiy "I will teach myself").

 b) a rather desemantized formant as part of the form of the verb, e.g. pýtam sa (I am askino)

pyram sa (i am asking)
O) a formant express of recliprocal activity, e.g.
rozprávať sa (fo speak with each other) as against
rozprávať (to speak).
13.51 In addition sa can be used to form impersonal pas-

sive statements, e.g. Interatura sa pisala (literature was written), postrani sa (wil be removed), orientaje sa (is onented).
Hence e.g. the translation of the English

it must be done s: musi sa to urobit' it is written there ...: piše sa tam vinič pastuje sa tam vinič

statements or general statements containing one or you, e.g. 13.5.2 Sa can also be used to trans ate English impersona.

that is not supposed to be done to sa neroble one should not forget about it ma to sa nesmie

zabudnúť you do not eat that fruit to ovocie sa naje



ětudovala by sa tam matematika (mathematics would be studied there).

- 13.6.1 Related to names of countries (see 8.3) and names of members of nationalities (see 9.5) are the respec-
- of members of nationalities (see 9.5) are the respec-tive adjectives.

 13.6.2 Adjectives pertaining to nationalities are formed in the following ways (only the masculine form is stated)

 a) if the name of the country ends in "ekadeko, the final" on it is stropped and replaced by the adjectival.

- nal -o in it is tropped and replaced by the adjectival endings "Silvensky, Anglicko anglicky, Francúz-sko francúzek courtly ends in -sp. silz: these are cropped and silg: a added in all cases except when the ending is preceded by -k--when -dely added, ag Europia e-wicksyk, Kanada kanadasiy, Ananka -
- c) If the name of the country does not end in -sko/cko If the name of the country does not end in -skorcko or -(i)a, the ending -sky's added e.g. Senegal - senegalsky', Jemen - jemensky'. Some changes of the final consonants can occur, e.g. Kongo - konžsky (for those check the forms in a dio-
- 13.6.3 Note that while the name of the country is capitalized, the relevant adjective, in contrast to English, is not capitalized in Solvax e.g. America's Meratura. American iterature - americka meratura Stokak student - stovensky Student. The adjective pertaining to nationality is capitalized only when it is the initial word in a proper name, e.g. Sovak Republic - Stovensk republika, burnted States of America - Spojené štáty americké.

13.7 ADVERBS PERTAINING TO LANGUAGES - Príslovky vyjadrujúce, v akej reči

13.7.1 Anverbs pertain on to languages are formed from the respective adjectives by dropping the final vowel and adding -y, and they are preceded by po, e.g.

po anglicky ((in) English), po slovensky ((in) Slovak), po čínsky ((in) Chinese), po nemecky ((in) German).

The types of phrases in which they occur can be exemplified by the to lowing sentences

What are they speaking? French. In what language are they speaking? In French. I cannot Chinese. Can you understand Japanese?

Meviem hovoriť po čínsky.

13.7.2 As you have noted, adverbs pertaining to languages are not capitalized leig po slovensky, po anglicky

110 SLOVAK FOR YOU

CVIČENIA

1. Čo si Peter kúpil?

- 3. Aké mestá chce navštíviť
- Aká národná kultúrna pamiatka je v Levoči?
- Čo svetoznáme je v Levoči?
 Čo zaujímavé majú Čičmany?
- Prećo chce Mária, aby navštivili Košice?
 Na aký výlet ešte chce vziať Petra?

II. Ukážte na mape Slovenska:

a) Čičmany, Levoču, Žilinu, Košice, Trenčin: n ďalšie slovenské mestá, ktoré sú na strane 106

- Aké slovenské mestá ste už navštívili⁹
- Co je tam zaujímavé?
 Navštívili ste už nicktoré slovenské pohora²
 Navštívili ste už vy alebo vaši rodičia nicktore
- slovenské kůpele?
- 5. Boli ste už niekedy v jaskym? Kde?
- Má Slovensko more '
 Sú na Slovensku nejaké lesy?

- N. Su na Slovensku nejake tesy:
 Aky priemysel je na Slovensku?
 Co sa pestuje na Slovensku?
 Je životné prostredie všade na Slovensku zdravé?

 11. Sú Slováci mladý národ?

- Ako dlho obývajú Slováci Slovenske?
 Kedy vznikla Slovenská republika?
 Kto sú susedia Slovenska?
- 15. Aké národnosti žijú na Slovensku?





erniknúť, ne (no 1st or 2nd Pers Sa or PD, -nú. Past vzniká l

zabudnůť, -dnem, dnú, Past zabudol P (+ na + Acc) to longe zalożit, -fm, -ia P + Acc to found, to establish
zamestnávat, -am, -aju NP + Acc to be employing to emplo
zaujímat, am, -aju NP + Acc to be of interest to; to be interest in zaujíma ho architektúra he is interested i imetrasenie, riia; riia, ni N earthquake

Br. America

Kto z vašej r 1. vie na₁lep₹ sky 5. pije n rýchlejšie ch Levoči? 9. cestuje r

11. nairadšei 11. najradsej
13. má najvišíce?
15. vio najlet
jemnejší 18.
mladší 21. je
tučnejší 24. 26. je najzáb:nčín:

W. Odpoved

- Co robit
 Co viete ih
- 3. Co naiča
- 4. Čoho má pohoria?
 - 5. Aký obečia niektoré
 6. Čo kupu
 7. Čo najče?
 8. Čo máte

- 9. Kedy sa 10. Koho vie
- kolegov 11. Čo máterensku 12. Ako cho
- antopasc
- 13. Ako vietko?
- po slove?

Freiago

- 3. Could



Amores by using complete semicacing

se / uskę nośmy i ne najkrajšie pisa (3. vie naj vie najlepšie vari (2. vie najkrajšie pisa (3. vie naj vie pracovať na počitači 4. vie najlepšie po sloven-sto. 5. pije najvace piva 6. ma najviac peňazi 7. naj vielejšie chodi autom 8. chodi najvac autobusom cestuje najviac lietadlom 10. najviac pracuje lumjradšej chodi na bicykli 12. ma najvačie všastie im a najviac deti 14. ma nijvači byt alebo dom š. ve najlepšie spievať 16. je najkraju 17. do. je naj-majši 18. je najšikovnojši 19. ju madrešiš 23. je najin a caser roding

- - kolegov a kolegyne?
 - Co máte radšej zimu alebo leto?
 Ako chodíte častejšie autom alebo

- 2. We do not live very far.
- Louid you do it detter:

 \$ \(\text{Im} \) is studying more than Jozef.

 \$ \(\text{Our car goes faster than yours.} \)

 They are living more comfortably than we are.

- adší 21. je najstarší 22. je najmúdrejší 23. je naj najší 24. je najhlučnejší 25. je najsympatickejš

- Co robite doma najradšej '
 Čo vjete robit najrýchlejšie'
- 1. Co najčastejšie jete?
 1. Coho máte najmenej?
 1. Aký obchod máte najbližšie?
- L Co kupujete najčastejšie?
 Co najčastejšie pijete?
 Co máte bližšie bankomat alebo banku?
- Kedy sa máte najhoršie?
 Kobo vidíte častejšie svoju rodinu alebo svojich

- Ako viete lepšie po anglicky alebo
- po slovensky ? 4. Co myslite, kde na svete je najlepšie?

- You must do it quickly.
- Could you do it better?

Beef, on app NP + Acc to politic selection of the politic selection of

- 7. We hought it cheaper.
- L. Unfortunately, Slovaks smoke more than Americans do
- Our daughter studies better than theirs.
- He spoke in the most interesting way
 They brought the most modern technology.
- 11. It is their newest company
 12. It is their newest company
 13. They employ the best Slovak specialists.
 14. The information network serves for direct
- technical assistance

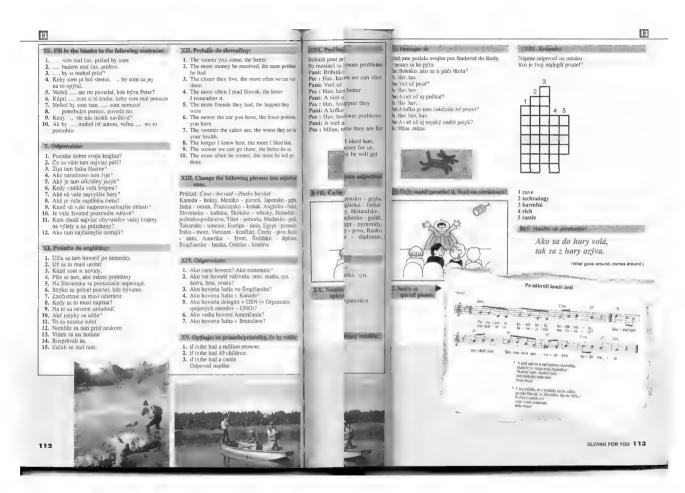
 15. We have at our disposal the most recent
- (newest) information.

Mate telefon? Máte fax? Máte e-mail? Ak áno: Co používate na častejšte: Za čo najviac nlatite? Co je najlacnejšie? Co vám (to vou) najviac pomáha? Co vám (to you) najviac pomara. Čo vám robí väčšie problémy? Čo vám dáva najviac informácií? Chodite na služobné cesty?

Nosíte si svoi počítač? WHIT. O'dnoved

- Ako sa volá najvyššie slovenské pohorie?
- Kde je?
 Je na Slovensku viac nížin alebo pohorí?
- Je na slovenskú vlač nižiny?
 Tečú všetky slovenské neky na juh?
- Sú rieky na Slovensku znečístené?
 Kio do nich vypůšťa škodlivé lútky?
 Poznáte nejaké slovenské mestá.
- kde sú veľké elektrárne?
- 9. Poznáte nejaké hrady alebo zámky?
 10. Bývajú na Slovensku nejakí vaši príbuzní?
- Kde bývajů?





Korešpondencia



Bratislana 15 novembra

Drala mamicha a ocho,

andien The goodsamyim. Do Brahislang some princeboals dobe. In some both dood unarrow, libe no relates some axis surebus megali. Does see mu rother medicals robbindo. W ondo or Eslaw some see made pelmo stokes, robbins dobe or research robbins.

Does for me other medicale ordered. U male or Telene some sample of men ordered relief of the complete of male ordered relief of the content of the medical points of the content of the content of the medical relief of the content o

Bordste Mistori, nech nechodi stale ma buyati, ale radio

ned sa net, aly mal dobre mynostenie.

Takie alegie a magie su obrev. Ok by she me malodow check policy ngoke periane, mortinger - writer sa neder.

Oljima a bordaine Vão Tain

P.S. Brednamije Tao aj Belev. Aj on Vam Erstoro mapire lieb.

Pohľadnice a pozdravy Poh



SLOV L'in

ani noi even zdóg ale but howeve basketbalony Ar behať, am ajulceli bezdrotový co blahoželať, ám

Indianj pozdaov a rojeku sv truských Takách Vám posieloju Mona a leter

Pa Colain je krame V Kolenak az A Goran Bolo fagn Glora, že nezha në edeme spal do Brahelary.

Rizemné a pořehnané granočné svialka Vám no sadea rástá

rodina Iliákka

štastný Nový rok, veľa zdravia, spokoj nosti a lásky Vám uprim ne žekoju Jozef a EVA

No Votků noc: Veselé vetkorodné svietky a diev-citam vota vody proteire keleju dedko a babka

Sparia To bladoxiliame & Troymo poroduniam as pelame Ti resto naglexão

I laison mana a dec

inchalony Ady pertaining to baskerball sat, an apú NP to be running siddowy cordiess satelats, an, agu NP (+ Dat + k + Dat) to congrafulate on the satelats, an, agu NP (+ Dat + k + Dat) to congrafulate on the satelats.

Sinohra, -y, -y, -hier F drama theatre

Sinchura, Y.-Y., their F dirama threatine caskwire soon (and (small) present deaths, a.-cuts, ow M (Colt, appresses endearment) grandpa distributions; users — su, MP + 400. To distribute sistribution, a.-cut could be the sistribution, a.-cut could be the solid to the superior of the solid be solid to the solid be the solid to the solid be the solid to the solid be solid to the solid be solid to the solid be down the

SLOVAK FOR YOU 115

Vážený pane,

dovolte, aby som Vás poprosil o informáciu. V katalógu Vašej fírmy sa píše, že si Vaši zákaznící telefonicky alebo písomne môžu objednať Vaše vyrobky. Choel by som si objednať Váše bezfotový telefot typu I j. lele meviem, či iz posialate na dobierku, alebo mám poslať pemieze vopred šekom. Provám, aby ste mi túto informáciu oznámili listom alebo telefonicky na doluvedení dciesu hebo číslo telefony. Seroveň prosím, aby ste uviedli, na ský dlhý čas je záska na Vaše telefony. Ján Novák /

Day norale

Milá pani riaditelka,

Chicago, 24. 2. 1996

Rida Pani Findirelka,

Ridache vás pozdravujem a chcela by som vás popromiť o láskavosť.

Ridache vás pozdravujem a chcela by som vás popromiť o láskavosť.

Háse velký zájem o Slovensko. Velmi rada by som ak köpila knahu Slovakia

neviam kom pod podravijem se mam napisať, ani akielatvo. Sobusiať,

mi monií letecht vá na dobierní mám napisať, ani akielatvo. Sobusiať,

mi monií letecht vá na dobierní mám napisať, ani akielatvo. Sobusiať,

mi monií letecht o som podravi by som vás velimi oddoná, keby ste

postovnáho v koručno alebo v dolároch su distributorá dodáná, keby ste

formujá objednévky. Napisach do uša, ká po možné, podlite mi, prosis, a)

Voprad dákujem a želám všetko najlepšie.

Mary Smith Morry Smith

discourý Ad petialring to jazz fazom by faz fazom by faz herney, -ta: -td., -tov /M ador berečka, -y -, -bac F adresa herd, -td., -td., -d. -bar bered herd, -td., -td., -d. -bar bered herd, -td., -td., -d. -bar bered herd, -td., -td., -d. -f. connedy /Ag made / -td., -f. F connedy / -td., -f. /-d., -f. /-d. -f. /-

mair, main majú + let NP (+ Acc) to be expected or obligad trás MMMored Dat. To MMBor manuscial, ut., v. or M a manuscial méhodeux by (sometismy terrance and transpirate, dom - Acc. to surfer seech transpirate, dom - Acr. to surfer seech transpirate, dom - (infilitim) to con telle less (colong att) escheras as all cilification of the colong attention attention of the colong attention attention

navé a nedokonavé slovesá

cific Perfe

Perfeverbea pise, levabky.

1.1 Basi, ci ich and aby ste a) Perfesu aleas of záruka napi

b) Nonvák /
tive psa male
to b
in ti
man

(see 14.1.2 Mos*, 1996 perle feat.

The

case fection but a perfe sal a kupc

písomne Ad-plaváreň, m-plávať, am-po celý čes podla + Acc poprosiť, m-posietať, am-postevné, é-pozdravovatí, greet ngs tol, d požehnaný pred + Instr pricestovatí, P.S. (Abbr fro

Although Slovak verbs have only 3 tenses and no con-Although Slovak worth have only 3 teness and no continuous or perfective forms of teness, they can also express the meaning differences that in English are expressed by the numerous verbal forms. In Slovak the most common means to do so are verbal prefixes or suffices. Their system is rather complex and other specialises. Their system is rather complex and other meanings of the system of th

of lob-presenter state befores a currentary or impre-the action, e.g. pair (to be writing, to write), *kupoval'* (to be buying, to key), *kvount* (to be speaking, to speak) in the vocatiously of this textbook each verb is marked as perfective (P) or non-perfective (NP). This division is relevant for forming the future tense (see 14.2).

I local Stovik verbs differentiate perfectivity and non-perfectivity (and other grammatical and/or semantic leatures) with the help of prefixes and suffixes, e.g.

dávať kupovať nakupovať pisať vant ekupit Nosali trant Not (drink up)

The examples can also serve to hint at the comrine examples can also serve to hird at the com-plicity of the situation. E.g., with rypif the prefix y-has a perfective function, with rypifate fruits y-has a perfective and impactive and impact facilities with a service and a service and a service facilities with a service and a service and a service facilities and a service and a service and a service and particularly. Just of differentiates repetat (P) from p-serf (NP), but of differentiates repetat (P) and pa-serf (NP). but of differentiates are service (P) and pa-ture of the service and the service and the service of the perfect of the service and the service and the service of the service of the service and the service and the service and own semantic meaning, e.g., appliad "to write own."

James Adv In writing James Adv In writing pool james, not, not, etc., etc. F swimming pool james, not, not, the bottom of the sea of the time seed the set of the time seed, etc., and the seed of the time seed, etc., and etc.,

(down), odpisat'- to copy, prepisat'- to rewrite, pripi-(down), odpisar! - lo copy, prepisar! - to rewrite, proj-sar! - lo ad (in writing), - le copy. - deat/lévar, - etc. de added in a verb, usually, but not aways these denote continuous action or repetiveness, making the verbs non-perfective ag il prior (P) vis kin-povar (NP), but ag potendare (NP) Goes not a any countrepart without this softiu. 14.13. Among the most common perfective prefixes are.

dočitať, dojesť, doniesť napíseľ, navanť, napočitať pr pisať, prin esť, priκύριť urobť, uvaní vydať, vypiť, vypisať

rhowever, with each occurrence of the acover prefixes with different verbs check in the disciousny whether the verb so or not not place in 14.1 above) 14.1.4 Some Stovak verbs occur or as properfective verbs could be competited to the country of the country of

14 2 FOTORS TENNS - Manney same

14.2.1 While in English the future tense is formed analytically, i.e. with the height of wildhald followed by the further cally, i.e. with the height of wildhald followed by the further calls of the verth, e.g., I will write, future tense in Stovak is formed in the following ways only using the persease and the verth to somes strong or the verth to somes strong or the verth to somes strong or the verth some strong or the verth to somes strong or the verth of the verther strong the confugated by 7, e.g., during based sense 14.2.1, or the choice of these two possibilities depends on whether the verb is

a) perfective pisst Futura Tense replicat pisst pisst b) non-perfective pisst budem pisst

14.2.2 Slovak perfective verbs have no present tense meaning e.g.

they will write we will come

radest, 4 (coty 5g) F (by radest) (chouch balte, peterably radest) (chouch balte, peterably radest) (chouch balte, peterably radest) (chouch balte, peterably radest) (chouch balte) (chouch with a goodes) (c

SLOVAK FOR YOU 117

The verb list forms the future tense irregularly, i.e.

14.2.3 Non-perfective verbs form the future tense analytical-y, with the help of the conjugated future tense forms of the verb byt' followed by the infinitive of the particular verb, e.g.

(ja) (ty) (on) (ona)	buden budeš bude	pisat' pisat' pisat'	(my) (vy) (oni) (ony)	budeme budete budú	písať písať písať
(ono)	p	19			

14.2.4 Verbs which are both perfective and non-perfective can form the future in both of the above ways, e.g.

odpoviem budem odpovedať

14.2.5 Negation of forms expressing the future is analogous to the negation of other forms of verbs, e.g.

dám	nedám
pôjdu	nepôjdu
budeš spievať	nebudeš spievať

14.3.1 The Slovak verb wall can be used as a mode, verb,

readin term left - I am (expected/supposed/obliged) to go there reading an unit they are a to study

14.3.2 Mat' expresses a lower degree of obligation modality than muslet, it can also correspond to should, e.g.

should I visit him?

If it is in the conditional mood, it always corresponds

mall by som to unable I should do it



118 SLOVAK FOR YOU

14.4.1 The basic meaning of clovek is human benn noson. However, it can also be used as an indefinite g neric reference, e.g.

Minusk nama Asa one does not have time, you do not have time one has to see it, you have to see sland it wek to musi vidiet

14.4.2 It is important to note that to translate a statement like you do not have time as (ty) nemáš čas cannot only be erroneous (it is only used when persona isference is to be expressed), but, in addition can also be rude if you are not on informal tems with the person, hence, it has to be translated as ôlovek ne-má čas. Similarly, e.g.

you never know	človek nikdy nevie
you would not expect it	človek by to nečaka
14.5 THE ADVERBIAL I	PRONOUN SÁM
- Vymedzovacie z	ámeno sám

14.5.1 The Slovak pronoun sám has gender and rumber forms analogous to those of rád, Le
14.5.2 Sám and its forms can be used in two functions
a) To express along, e.g.

I will go there alone b) to express (by) myself, without anybody's help or n-

represent to same they wrote it (by) themselves

14.6 RADŠEJ

14.6.1 In Slovak radšej, i.e. the comparative degree of rad can be used to express
a) to prefer (to do) sth to sth, e.g.

1 prefer swimming to running.

b) (with mat): to prefer sb/sth (to sb/sth), e.g. Histor was radded inches (also deal). Father profess collee (to tea)

telefonicky Adv by/over the telephone **boleforicky** Adv by/lover the tatephone **tennis**, $\neg v$ (pm)s g_0 M (some besit's g_0 , $\neg h$ g_0 , g_0 M (some besit's g_0 , $\neg h$ g_0 , g_0 M (some besit's g_0 , $\neg h$ g_0 , g_0 M (pp. type of the type u + Gen g_0 (sibs place or home), u **mich (doma)** at their home **ticks**, g_0 , g_0 , diohia, y. y. NiGR P: Tote tiperimes associaty drading Adj official urabity, in, «a P to do, to pass dapech, «u clary Sg) M success, mat 'dapech to be successful to have success. อแกะอุธรณะ to have success
twiest, uncellern, uncellor Peat twiedol P + Acc to state shi หลักงะ , -am, -apú NP to hesitate vallenty Act respected
vallenty Act respected

c) (one should) preferably/better, e.g.

initial choldre domov you better go home preferably you ought to go by car they should better not go there nan being, per-In sin indefinite ge-In such phrases the equivalent of the English modal

verb is the Slovak imperative mood or the condid) (one would) rather, (one would) prefer, e.g.

d) (onept have time. have time, have time, have time taked by see it, attended by see stand it

In the a statement raile is can not

14.7.1 In S as dovek ne-

nech napf and number

1480 Sm

14.8.1 As

vďačný (+ £ vďaka, y (o-thanks (to said to

I.e. functions:

v's help or in-

rest,

As I

Váž. Vážíving.

into tea.)

erms with the

In these phrases the English conditional mood is parallelled by the Slovak conditional mood

14.7 NECH AS AN IMPERATIVE PARTICLE - Nech ako imperativna častica

In Slovak the imperative mood can be formed only in the case of 2nd person singular, 1st person plural and 2nd person plural, e.g. čitaj, čitajme, čitajte (see 10.3)

1.2.2 To express the imperative mood with the other persons Storakt uses nech and the relevant congusted from of the vertex in the present congusted from of the vertex in the present relevant, expressing the state of the present congusted from the vertex in the present reverse, and the relevant congusted from the present reverse the present rev

i.e. let me write it, let him/her/it write it, let them

+8 THE STYLE OF CORRESPONDENCE - Styl Korrespondence

H.B.O Similarly to English, also in Slovak the style of correspondence has its specific characteristic features and they often differ from those in English. Let us point out some of the basic linguistic features of Slovak correspondence.

As part of the address to which the correspondence

is sent in Slovak we write. is sent in Slovak we write.

Váženy pán

Vážená pan

Vážená sločna

Vážená rodina

If the person has a title it is usually abbreviated and used in the line before the name, e.g

, whereing (+ Dat + za + Acc) obliged, thenkful (to sh for sth) |
| whate, -y (only Sg) (Coll) F (+ Dat + za + Acc) |
| hanks (to sh for sth) |
| weiterois, -tkq, -rky, -rkov M |
| party |
| white were | Easter

thanks (to eat to vections), if vertical nee at their home self-to-ent well-to-ent well-to-ent model in volume of their new volume of their new vections, and their vections of their vections, and their vections of their vectors of their v

14.8.3 The second person pronouns both personal and possessive and, of course, also their conjugated forms are capitalized e.g. Ty, Teba, Tvof, W. Yas, Vals, etc.

14.8.4 The typical introductory phrase of a Slovak letter.

might be: Srdečne Ťa/Vás pozdravujem or

friends

(See also 1.5)

14.8.2 To address the person at the beginning of the letter itself we use.

Važeny/-á/-i - in formal contexts or to a person or to

Vážený pan doktor

contexts.

Drahy/-á/-i- (followed, as above, by the address

MIN/-4/-1-

In formal contexts or to a person or people whom we do not know, e g Väžený pán Veselý Väžená pani Veselá,

(followed, as above, by the address itself) in neutral or informat

itself) to family members or to close

a greeting)
So srdečným pozdravom - With a sincere (literally

So srdečným pozoravom - With a sincere (Rerally coordia) greenig In very formal letters we can write:
S úctou - Respectfully (Merally, with respect)
In a very affectionate letter to family members or ve-

In a very affectionate letter to family members or very close friends we can write;

S láskou

However, the atter s used much less often than the English Love and to presence in a letter to just a finend with whom we do not have a very close relationship would sound inappropriate.

lationship would sound inappropriate.

14.8.6 If you are requesting some service or favor, usually you would end the later with Vopred (TiVám) dakujem(e). Your help will be

appreciated (literally: Thank you in advance.)

zápas, ι_i , \cdot_j , \circ_i \cdot_j midch, meel zároveň a the same time archiva, \cdot_j , \cdot_j , \cdot_j supply. Further, \cdot_j was a supply záujem, \cdot_j , \cdot_j , zo srdca cordially želať, ám, alú NP + Dal + Acc to wish so sth

Check whether the following verbs are perfective or non-perfective and use the phrases in the future tense in short sentences

čítať knihu, mať čas, kúpiť ovocie, spievať pieseň, po slať list, postelať peniaze, prosiť brata, poprosiť o po-moc, predať dom, nepredávať auto, vydať noviny, vy-dávat slovníky, želat š(astie, pricestovať domov, napí sať odnoveď nehrat hlavný úlohu probiť skúšky po sat odpoved, nemrat niavnu unoni, uromi skutsky, po-znef si hru, vstávať skoro, isť na večierok, byt zveda-vý, prísť ráno, poskytovať informácie, znečistiť ovzdu-šte, nevypůšíať škodlivé látky, získať si uznanie, po-znat literatúru, platiť veľa, rozumieť po slovensky

1. They will come tomorrow, 2. They will be here for three days 3. They will be staying at a hotel. 4. They will visit friends 5. They will go to the theater. 6. They will travel by taxi. 7. They will talk with friends, 8. They will have business talks 9. They will make phone calls to the USA. 10. They will go home

- Kedy píše Mária list rodičom?
 Koho pozdravuje?
 Ako Mária a Peter pricestovali do Brattslavy?
- Bol vlak plný?
 Spali vo vlaku?
- 6. Chcelo sa Máru ráno vstávať?
- 7. Ako sa mali Mária a Peter v Žiline? 8. Majú Peter a Mária aj nejaký iný program ako
- 9. Na aké predstavenia chodia?
- Aké športy ich zaujímajú?
- Kam pôjde Mária zajtra?
 Čo ešte musí kúpiť?
- 13. Kam pôjde Peter zajtra?
- 14. Koľko skúšok bude mať Peter?
 15. Čo sa musí Mária na zajtra učiť?
- 16. Co maju jej rodičia povedat Miškovi?
 17. Kto im čoskoro tiež napíše list?
 18. Bude ten list napísaný po anglicky alebo
- po slovensky?

All Presons se auguerres

- 1. Prídte sa pozneť na tú hru.
- 2. Neváhajte 3. Dajte mi vopred vedieť.
- Dávajú výborný muzikal. 5. Máme tam ísť na budúci týždeň
- 6. Nepôide tam sám
- Kúpila si si už lístky?
- 8. Elena pripravute oslavu narođenin u nich doma.
- Radšej tam pridte včas
 Už bolo vypredané

VIII. Proteste de anglisting Pozdravujte starých rodičov
 Posielam Vám srdečný pozdrav,

11. Objímam vás.

15. Mah by ste ho vidief

17. Nech ten list nanišu oni 18. Človek ho mekedy nerozumie.

12. Radšei by ste mu to nemali hovorif.

Hlavné úlohy hrajú naší najlepší herci
 Musím ešte kúpiť darček.

Aké športy vás zaujímajú?
 O aké krajiny máte záujem? Prečo?

Chodite na výlet radšej autom alebo vlakom'
Måte radšej komédie alebo tragédie'

A Prejožie do slovenciny tento list

Let me ask you for a favour. My wife is very in-terested in art. Please send us your catalog of pictures and all the necessary information so that we could buy

III. Respond to the following sentences by referring the imperative to the person(s) stated in brackets (use nech where pecessa

Priklad: Napíšte to, (oni) Nech to radšei napíšu oni Frikiaci: Napiste to, (oni) Nech to radsej napisu on 1. Küpte tie knihy, (on) 2. Pomôže im, (ry) 3. Preitajte to. (ona) 4. Priprav obed. (ry) 5. Odpovedz. (ona) 6. Spsevajte. (oni) 7. Pridte večer. (mv) 8. Otvorie dvere. (oni) 9. Chodie na dovolenku. (ry) 10. Vezmue si klūče. (on)

5. Ktorá hola naulenšia bra akú sie videli? Kedy máte narodenny?

Mali ste oslavu na svoje minulé narodenny

Bola doma alebo v reštaurácu? Bolo jedlo dobré?

10. Dostali ste veľa darčekov?

11. Aké jedlo ste mali?

Dear Mr Brown,

Spievali ste?
 Bola spoločnosť príjemná?

14. Kto bol najzábavnejší? 15. Ako dího ste sa zabávali⁹

some of your pictures.
With many thanks,

Sincerely

- Ten darček nebudem kupovať sama
 Synovec má narodenny na jeseň
 Chcela by som poslať nejaké peniaze.
- Dúfarn, že bude mať dobré vysvedčenie
 V činohre sme boli pred mesiacom
 Obsadenie tej komédie nebolo najlepšie,
- 9. Zíde sa nám pomoc

- 11. Ak tan
- 11. Ak tan 12. Chodia: 13. Cheeli arci 14. Ich por 15. Poskyt 16. Pamati 17. Radšej 18. Použiv
 - - 18. Používajú radšej platobnú kartu.

TEXT Names

- 1. z výlet, 2. z návštevy Levoče 3. z rekre) vlakom?





by of pictures



Otvorte dve-alebo 0, Vezmite si

- L. Aké rc.
- 3. Ake st
- jedla? 4. Aké je
- 5. Aké je
 6. Aky p
 cez vil
 7. Ktorý :
 najradnie
 8. Ako n
- 9. Kde sašie. dovole

- Ak tam máhodou pôjdete, vezmite si pas.
 Chodia aspoñ behař a plávať.
 Chodia aspoñ behař a plávať.
 Checii voperd vedief, kde a ako býva
 Is checi voperd vedief, kde a ako býva
 Is chodiniensky na šport neboli veřmu praznivě.
 Foskytoval pomoc pre podnikateľov.
 Foskytoval pomoc pre podnikateľov.
 Foskytoval pomoc pre podnikateľov.
 Tradista sa na ten krásny gotický kostol
 Tradista ješem pohladnece ako lusty.

IX supplie pobliance

- 1. z výletu na hrad
- 3. z rekreácie v Nízkych Tatrách

A. Peter a Mária čítajů Kam v Bratislave. Co myslíte, kam pôjdu dnes večer? Kam by ste išli vy?



(vv) 3. Preči

- nairadšei?
- - jedia?

 4. Aké jedlá ješ najčastejšie?

 5. Aké jedlá vieš najtepšie variť?

 6. Aký program máš najčastejšie

 - najradšej?

 8. Ako najradšej cestuješ?

 9. Kde si bol/a na svojej najkrajšej dovolenke?

10. Cestoval/a si sám/sama, alebo išla na dovolenku

- aj tvoja rodina alebo tvoji priatelia.

 11. Akveh priatelov máš nairadšei?

- Kedy si najšťastnejší/ia²
 Co je pre teba v živote najzaujímavejšie²
- 14. Čo je pre teba v živote naidôležitejšje

1 L. Napište lies:

- 1. to your friend(s) about your visit to Slovakia
- or another country;

 2. to your colleague about your Slovak classes;

 3. to your family about your Slovak and/or other

- 1. Kde budete môct používať slovenčinu?
 2. Ako dlho sa človek musí učiť, aby vedel dobre čítať, nísať ai hovoriť?
- Rozumiete, keď ľudia hovoria po slovensky? Telefonovali ste už po slovensky?
- 5. Rozumiete slovenské rádio?
- Pozeráte nejaké slovenské programy?
 Rozumiete slovenské piesne?
- 8. Napísali ste už po slovensky nejaké listy? 9. Dostali ste už nejaký slovenský lisť?
- Kto no napísal?

 10. Ako dlho sa každý deň učíte po slovensky?
- Co je v slovenčine pre vás najväčší problém?
 Čítate nejaké slovenské noviny?

- Cítate nejaké slovenské noviny?
 Kúpili šté si nejaké slovenské knihy?
 Máte na Slovensku nejaké obřůbené miesto?
 Máte nejakých slovenských priateľov
- alebo priateľky?

 16. Čo myslíte, čo je najdôležitejšie pre Słovensko?

 17. Aké máte najbližšie plány?

V núdzi poznáš priateľa.

KY Pliničte sa slovenskú žtátnu hymini.

Neel Tetron or blicks

II. Opýtajte sa svojbo priateľa alebo priateľky: . Aké ročné obdobie máš

- Aké športy máš najradšej
 Aké sú tvoje najobľúbenejšie
- cez víkend? V. Ktorý deň v týždní máš



SLOVAK FOR YOU 121

APPENDIX-DODATKY

	SPELLING DATA fords Spelled with y - Vybrané slova a slova od nich utvorene
В	by, aby, byť, bystrý, Bystrica, Byrča, byť, nábytok, bydilsko, bývať, príbytok, dobytok, obyčaj, kobyla, býk, bylina, bydlo, byt, dobyť, odbyt byť - to be biť - to beať
M	my, mykať, mýliť sa, myslieť, umývať, mydlo, myš, šmýkať sa, hmyz, žmýkať, priemyse Myjava, mýto, mys my - we mi - (to) me
P	pýcha, pýtať sa, pýr, kopyto, prepych, pysk, pykat, pýšiť sa, pytliak pysk - mouth (of an animal) pisk - the sound of a pípe
R	ryba, rýchly, ryť, rýpať, hrýzť, kryť, koryto, korytnačka, stryc, ryčať, ryža, bryndza. rys (1. feature, 2. lymz), Korytnica, rýdzí, rýdzík, brýzgať, rytier, rýzniť, rým
S	syn, syr, sýty, sypať, syseľ, syčať, sýkorka, sychravý, vysychať
V	vysoký, zvyk, vy (you), výr, výskať, vyť, vy- (prefix), vyžia (setter - dog) výr - eaglewid vr - whrit vyf - to howl viť - to weave (a wreath) zavjať - to enwrap
z	jazyk, nazývať, ozývať sa, prezývať, pozývať, vyzývať
-ly/l	
	lyko, lysý, lýtko, lyžica, blýskať sa, mlyn, plyn, plytký, vzlykať, slýchať, lyže, pomaly

b) Words Spelled with ä - Písanle ä päst; päť, päťa. opäť, späť, smäd. bábā, holúbā, žriebā, väčší, vädnúť, váz, obväz, zváz, hovádo, nevádza, svátý, deváť, vázeň

Mas Sg Pi	iculine Nom Gen Det Acc Loc Instr Nom Gen Dat Acc Loc Instr	chiapom chiapi chiapov chiapom chiapov	hird na hird nu nat navi hatanu ob hatanu ha hatanu hatanu hatanu hatanu hatanu	duborn duby dubov dubom duby	stroja stroja stroja strojo strojom stroje strojov stroje stroje stroje stroje
	inine				
Sy	Nom Gen Dat Acc Loc (0) Instr	žena ženy žene ženu žene žene (d	JRCS JRCS JRCS LRCS LRCS LRCCO	diañ diane diani diañ diani diani	kosti kosti kosti kosti kosti kosti

Gen Dat Acc Loc Instr	žer žer (0) žer	am y ách	(0)	ulic alic alic
122 SLOVAK	FOR YOU			_

leuter	Neuter								
Gen Dat	Sg Nom Gen Dat	mesta mesta mestu			sitte sitte sitte	ca ou	vys	vedčenia vedčenia vedčeniL vedčenis	dievča dievćaťa dievčaťu dievča
Acc Loc Instr Nam	Acc Loc Instr Pl Nam	mesto (o) meste mesto mesta mest	m	(o) srdi she she she	ol com da	(o) vys	ivedčenim ivedčenim ivedčenia ivedčeni	(p) dievčati dievčatom dievčata d evčat
Gen 1) Dat Acc toc mysel, instr	Gen Dat Acc Loc Instr	mesta mesta (o) mesta mesta	ch	(srdi srdi	ciann	1975 1975 (O) 1975	tvadčeniam tvadčenia svadčeniach svadčaniami	d evčatárn d evčatá (o) dlevčatách dievčatami
) ADJE	b) ADJECTIV			nená	90	0,0111			
i.		M	2			N	All	P	A crids a
ig Nom Gen Dat Acc+/	Sg Nom Gen Dat Acc +Anim	pekného peknému pekného	5	pekná peknej peknej peknu		pokná paknáho peknámu pekná	cudz1 cudzieho cudziemu cudzieho cudz	cudzia cudze, cudze cudziu	cudzie cudzie cudzie
Loc Instr H Nom +	Loc (c Instr Pr Nom +Anim	paknym pakni		oeknej oeknou oekne	(0)	peknom pekným pekné	(o) cudzom cudzim cudzi	(o) cudzej cudzou cudzej	(o) cudzom cudzie cudzie
Gen Dat Acc +#	Gen Dat Acc +Anim	peknych peknym peknych		zudzie peknych pekným pekné		pekných pekným pekné	cudzich cudzim cudzich cudz e	oudzich oudzim oudzie	cudzich cudzim cudzie
Loc Instr	-Anim Loc (d	pekných pakných	(0)	pekných peknými	(0)	pekných peknými	(a) cudzich cudzimi	(o) cudzioh cudzim	(b) cudzion cudzimi
ig Nom Gen Dat Acc +/-	Sg Nom Dat Acc +Anim		4	M otcovho otcovnu otcovnu			F olcoval olcove; olcove; olcovu		otpov otpovho otpovho otpovho otpovo
Loc Instr	Loc Instr In Nom +Anim		(0)	atcov atcovem atcovym otcavi			(a) otcovej otcovou otcove		(a) ataavam ataaviym alaave
Gen Der Acc +/ åZ,	Gen Dat Acc +Anim			otcove otcových otcových otcových			atcovych atcovym atcove		otcových otcovým otcova
Loc Instr	-Anim Loc Instr		(0)	otcove otcových otcovými			(o) atcavých alcavými		(a) alcavych alcavým.
(\$700)	e) PRONOU	NS - Zámer	ná						
. Persons	i. Personal - Os	obné							
9	Sg	tst Pers		2nd Pers	3	13rd Per	*sM	F	N
Nom	Nom	Įα		ty		on		ona	ono
Gen om	Gen	mňa, ma		teba. Ya		jeho, ho	, пена, «ñha, -ñ	(e), ne,	jeho, ho, neh
Dat ov Acc om Loc of Instr och	Dat Acc Loc Instr	mne. mi mñe, ma (o) mne mnou	4	tobe, li teba ta o) tebe tebou		jemu, m jeho, ho (o) hom nim	u nemu neho, -ñho	in' yar (c) usi isi usi	iema mu ne hp (o) ñom nim
Nom +	P ₁ Nom +Anim	1st Pers		2nd Pen	S	3rd Pen		ony	ony
Gen Dat Acc +f _{tu}	Gen Dat Acc +Anim	nás		vás vám vás		ony ich, nich im nim ich nich		ich, nich m, nim ich, ne	ch, nich im nim ich ne
Loc Instr am	Loc Instr	(o) nás nami	1	(o) vás varto		(o) nich nimi		(o) nich nimi	(o nich

II.	Possessive -	rivlastňo	vacie										
89		М		F		N	PI		M		F		N
-0	Nom	mß		moja		тоје	+Anim		moji		znoje		moje
	Gen Dat Acc +Anim -Anim	mājho mājho mājho māj		mojej mojaj moju		mčinu mčimu moje	-Anim		moje mojen mojen		mojich moje		mojici: mojin moje
	Loc (a Instr		(0)	mojou	(0)	mojom mojim		(0)	moje mojimi	(0)	mojich mojimi	(0)	mojich mojimi
ıń, I	Demonstrative	- Ukazov	scie										
Sg.		M		F		N	PI		AF		F		N
	Non	ten		té		lo	+Anim -Anim		H.		lio		Bla
	Gen Dat Apc +Anim -Anim	toho tomu toho ten tie		tej to		toho tomu sb	-yearn		tie tých tým tých		tých tým tle		tých tým tie
	Loc (c	tým tým	(0)	tej tou	(0)	tom tým		(0)	tých tými	(0)	tých týmí	(0)	tých tými

Linear Mea	sures - I	212kové	miery		c)	Capacity -	01	jem	
1 metre = 10 de = 1000 millims	cimetres = 1	00 centimet	nes =			1 litre = 10 dec	ilitre	= 1,000 millitims	
1 k ametre = 10						Llouid			
						*		GB	US
10 millimetres	-	1 centime				1 litre	=	0.22 gallons	0.26 gations
10 centimetres	-	1 decimel	re				100	1.78 pint	2 11 ppt
100 certimetres 1000 metres		1 metre					-	35.10 fluid ounces	33.81 (krid owner
1000 metres		1 kilometi	.0						
1 centimetre.		0,39 inch						GB .	US
1 metre	- 4	1.09 yard				1 fluid ounce		0.284 decilitre	0.296 decister
1 kilometre		0 82 statu				1 pint		0.568 litre	0.473 liler
I INCHITAKA	36	O DZ BIBILI	ite mile			1 quart		1 136 litre	0.946 liter
1 noh		2.54 cer	ries a same			1 gallon	-	4.546 litres	3.785 liters
1 foot		30.48 can	Konotena			Dry			
1 1000		0.30 ms	WILLIAM DO			Lary		GB	
1 vard		91.44 cen				1 pint		0.568 litre	US
7-0-	-	0.91 ma				1 quart	- "	1 138 titre	0.551 tire
1 statute mile		1,61 KIO				1 bushet		34.228 littee	35.328 libres
1 nautos, mile		1.85 kilo				- Dualin		34.EE0 RUGO	30.328 lines
Weights - H	motnosť								
1 xilogram	= 100 de	cagrams =	1,000 a	rams					
1 ton	a 1 000	olograms							
1 kilogram	= 2.2 pa	unds							
	Avairdupo	icle	Troy						
1 gra.n	= 0.065	grams	0.065	grams					
1 Dunce	= 28 35			grams					
1 pound	= 45 4 di		37-33	decagrams					
4		lograms	0.37	kilograms					
1 long ton		ciograms							
1 US short ton	= 1 02 to								
Co short ton	= 907 19 = 0 907 1	Knograms							
	= 0.9071	00							

4. N.	4. NAMES					Juin
Jar mose	Január	Február	Marec	April	Máj	Anu
	1	Tatlana	Albin	Hugo		Zaneta
1 majich	2. Alexandra	Erik, Erika	Anežka	2000	Zigmund	Xénia
2. Ale moim	3. Daniela	Blažei	Minimumil	Richard	Galina	Karolína
3. Dar moje		Veronika	Kazimír	Distai	Florián	Lenka
4. Dra mojich	4. Drahoslav	Agáta	Dyntrich	Miroslava	Lesana	Laura
5. Anc mojen			Radosiav	linna	Hermina	Norbert
6. Ant	6. Antónia	Dorola		Best City	Monika	Róbert
7. Bolt	7. Bohuslava	Monda	Tomáš	Albert	Ingrida	Medard
8. Sev N	8. Severin	Zoja	Maio	Albert	Roland	Stanislava
9. Ale: N	9. Alexej	Zdenko	Františka		Viktória	Margaréta
O. Dái tie	10. Dáša	Gabriela	Brunistas	Igor	Biažena	Dobroslava
1. Mai	11. Malvina	Ornator	Angela	Júllus		Ziatko
2. Ern tých	12. Ernest	Porti	Gregor	Estera	Puntints	Anton
	13. Rastislav	Arpád	Vlastimil	Aleš	Servác	
	14. Radovan	Valentin	Matilda	Justina	BOWTAG	Vasil
4. Rad	15. Dobroslav	Pravoslav	Registronia.	Fedor	Zofia	Vít
5. Dob tych	16. Kristina	DOM	Boleslav	Danica	Svetozár	alanka
6. Kris tými	17. Nataša	Miloslava	Enthimi	Rudolf	Gizela	Adolf
7. Nat:	18. Bohdana	Jaromír	Eduard	MANAGE .	Viola	Vratislav
B. Boh	19. Drahomíra	Vlasta	Jozef	Jela	Gertrúda	Alfréd
9. Dra	20. Ballium	Livia	Vithzonlay	Museum	Bernard	Valéria
O. Dali	21. Vincent	Eleonóra	Blahoslav	Illrom	Zina	Alojz
1. Vinc	21. Vincent	Etela	Beňadík	Slavomír	Júlia	Paulina
2. Zori		Boman	Adrián	Voitech	Zelmira	Sidónia
3. Müc	23. Milwii		Gabriel	Jural	Eia	Ján
4. Tim	24. Timotoj	Matej	Marrian	Marek	Urban	Tadeáš
5. Qeja	25, Gejza	Frederik	Emanuel	Jaroslava	Dukan	Adriána
S. Turn	26. Tamara			Jaroslava	Iveta	Ladislav
T) Betti	27. Bohuš	Alexander	(Baltooni		Villam	Beáta
8. Alfo _{zallons}	28. Allonz	Cintinu	Soña	Jarmila	Viima	Peter, Payo
9. Gašant	29. Gašpar	Radomír	Microsteri	Lea	Ferdinand	Melánia
O. Emiluid ounces	30. Ema		Vieroslava	Anastázia		Messura
1. Emi	31. Emil		Benjamin		Petronela	
leciter						
Jút ter	Júl	August	September	Október	November	December
Jul						
1. Diar ^{ters}	1. Diana	Božidara	Drahoslava	Arnold	Denisa	Edmund
1. Diar	2. Berta	Quetáv	Linda	Levoslav		Biblána
2. Berl	3. Mileslay	Jerguš	Belo	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Hubert	Oldrich
3. Mila	4. Prokop	Dominik	Rozálla	František	Karol	Barbora
4. Problem	5. Cyril a	Hortenzia	Regina	Viera	Imrich	Oto
5. Cyri litre	S. Cyrn a	1401 course	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Meblifres	6. Patricia	Jozefina	Allea	Description.	Rendta	Mikuláš
6. Patr		Stefánia	Marianna	DOORS.	René	Ambróz
7. Olive	7. Oliver		Miriama	Brigita	Bohumír	Marina
8. Ivan	8. Ivan	Oskár	Martina	Dionýz	Teador	Izabela
9. Luiz	9. Lujza	Lubomíra		Slavomíra	Tibor	Radúz
O. Amá	10. Amália	Vavrinec	Oleg	Valentina	Martin	Hilda
1. Mile	11. moores	Zuzana	Bystrik	Waximilián	Svätoniuk	Otilia
2. Nina	12. Nina	Comment	Mária		Stanislav	Lucia
3. Man	13. Margita	Lubomír	Cibor	Koloman	tema	Branislava
4. Kaw	14. Kamil	Mojmír	Ludomii	DESCRIPTION		lylca
5. Hen	15. Humaion	Marcela	Jolana	Terézia	Leopold	
	16. Drahomír	Leonard	Ludmila	Vladimíra	Agnesa	Albina
6. Draf	17. Bohuslay	MILLEON	Olympia	Hedviga	Klaudia	Kornélia
7. Boh	18. Kamila	Helena	Eugénia	Lukáš	Eugen	Sláva
8. Karr	19. Dušana	Lýdia	Konštantin	Kristián	Alžbeta	Judita
9. Duš:	20. Eliás	Anabela	Luboslav	Vendelín	Félbt	Dagmara
n. XDH	21. Daniel	Jana	Matúš	Drawle	Elvíra	mountains.
1. Dan	21. Daniel 22. Magdaléna	Tichomír	Móric	Sergei	Cecilla	Adela
2. Mag		Tichomir	Moric	Alojzia	Kiement	Nadežda
3. Oigs	23. Olga		Luboš	Kvetoslava	Emilia	Adam a Ev
N. Vini	24. Vladimír	Bartolomej		Aurel	Katarina	
5. Jaka	25. Jakub	Ludovít	Viadislav	Demeter	Kornel	Štefan
6. Ann	26. Anna	Samuel	Edita		Milan	Filantin
7. Boži	27. Božena	Silvia	Cyprián	Sintenes		Ivana
7. Boz: B. Kriš	28. Krištof	Augustín	Václav	Dobromila	Henrieta	
8. Kriš 9. Mar	29. Watt 16	Marine Lan	Wichal	EVANUE.	Vratko	muana
	30, Whatiin	KMARTIN	Jarolim	Simon	Ondrej	Dávid
O. Libu				Aurélla		Silvester

124 SLOVAK FOR YOU

5. BANK HOLIDAYS - Štátne sviatky Nový rok; Deň vzníku Slovenskej republiky (1993) - Traja králi - Veľký platok - Veľký platok - Veľkómečný pondelok - Veľkómečný pondelok - Švitatok práce - Deň slovanských vierozvestcov Cyrila a Metoda - výročie Slovenskéh onfarodného povstania (1944) - Deň Úztavy Slovenskej republiky - Sedembolestné Panna Mária - Svitatok Všatkých «vštých - Stedrý deň 1 máj 5 iúi 19 august 1 september 15 september 1, november 24 december 25 december 1. sviatok vlanočný 2. sviatok vlanočný 26 december

6. Sibliography of Selected Books on the Slovak Language and Slovakia

- Bibliografia vybraných knih o slovenčine a o Slovensku

a) Texthonks:

a) Textbooks:

Betal, Pales: Dervice Misses: Texted Meather Boyal for Blachert, SPA, Brainers SPI (Interest States and States Behaviors SP)

Hermanner Jose & Mexal for Interest States Behaviors SPI

Jenner John & Mexal for Interest States Behaviors SPI

Jenner SPI (Interest SPI) (Interest SPI) (Interest SPI)

Jenner John & John & John & John & John & John & John Misses

Jenner John & John

b) Grammars:

Satisfi, Minosa, - Nundovik, A, Edeas Porovnározko grametika anglesego Ballini, Minosa, - Nundovik, A, Edeas Porovnározko grametika anglesego Ballini, Minosa, - Nundovik, - N

c) Dictionaries:

Bengal Nee at 8. Arghoto-accessed denomics storik Eta Bras.

Bengal Nee at 8. Arghoto-accessed storik Engles-Borak Defocus program and the program of the pr

1995 Šimko. Ján Anglicko-slovenský slovník. SPN, Bratistava, 1967: 1991 Vilkovská – vlikovský, P. Slovensko anglický slovník. SPN, Bratistava, 1971:

Source

Formal Dramator Drama deventable storage. Mex. Brasileos 155

Hochal Brasmaro Drama deventable storage. Mex. Brasileos 155

Hochal Maria Jan - Paglificiora, Maria (editora). Kolay down kinemanina.

Jerk Vide. Brasileos 1567

Francisco 1567

Francisco 1567

Francisco 1567

Francisco 1567

Francisco 1567

Marix Asself Pagrenacis dev v adventine. Vydanstableo SM: Br

Marix Asself Pagrenacis dev v adventine. Vydanstableo SM: Br

Marix Asself Pagrenacis dev v adventine. Vydanstableo SM: Br

Marix Asself Pagrenacis Vide.

Marix Asself Pagrenacis Vide

d) Other Materials

c) Other Materials
Chikas, Andrew, An Ambidopy of Stovak Literatum Umenth Hardcover, Riversola, 1976.
1960. Olyan et al. Stovenson mole Prefeat, Enatione, 1996.
1960. Visitini - Fabran, Voganis Indiano, Encyloposed Stovenson, Volan Hago, Visitini - Fabran, Voganis Indiano, Hardcover, Stovenson, Volan Hago, Visitini - Fabran, Voganis Indiano, Voganis Indiano, Voganis Indiano, 1977.
1960. Bitalovica, 1977.
1961. Stovenson Visitini - Bordon, Stovenson, Voganis Indiano, Voganis

The Committee of the Co

Man, J., Social A. Socials A. Pallicul and Contributional History Veta Brasteries of Services A votal Moderns storescina Veta, Brasteries Veta Services A, Antel Moderns storescina Veta, Brasteries Veta Services A, Antel Moderns Services Veta Services Veta Services A, Antel Moderns Services Veta Services Veta

1 mil. end of 623-6 826-8: 833 atislava, 1993 slovenského jaca. I/A-J Veda 907 bho SAV Bra-1000 slava, 1976 13th equre. University 1996 kovenska Veda. idia Siovenska 1466 Slovaks Jazy-1994 ISBN 1526 2yramska slov-1 1969 ISBN eture. Essays ckyl Winnipeg. ple for Survival. lish. A Biblio-1635 Igraphy in Slolate 181 Hitlany Verla 1787 in the Slovak Slovak Storaes 1 and London 1848-14viks - A Con-the Slovak a, 1994 ISBN 1861

7. BRIEF SURVEY OF SLOVAK HISTORY 7. Structory orental a sevensity of demin 1 mil. BC beginnings of human inhabitation of Slovakia . the founding of Matica slovenská - the Slovak national outural institution in of Slovakia - arrival of the Slavs in Slovakia mid-6th century - arrival of the Avars - Samo's Empire the oldest West Stavic state Established to protect the Slavs from the attacks of nomadic Slovas, national cutural institution in Martin Austro Hungarian, Austipitich (Comprio may which by constructing a dual state enabled the bag nining of a period of extreme operassion of the Slovaks byte in very carried and the Slovaks schoe is west cosed and the Slovaks anguage was outed from office and educations used - the forced closing of Matica slovanská - Verord War. and of 5th century 623-658 Huns 1st Christian church on our territory 876-829 The Chastan church on our temory but and concentration in her substance of the church 833 1875 1914-1918 1915 the forced closeing of meaning sovering. World War the Cloveland Agreement between the Czeche and the Stoveks to establish a common federal state of the two nations with autonomous of the two hations with autonomous Slovaxia. • the Pittaburgh Agreement to establish the democratic Czecho-Slovak. Republic with Slovakia as its part on Cot 28 establishment of the Czechosiowak Republic effer the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian. into heri ianguage Oid Chusch Silsonnio was socroved by the Pope as a thrugoal fenguage as thrugoal fenguage and th monarchy Milan Rastislav Štefán k co-founder of the Czechogiovak Republic a Srovak accident near Srahslava n an arbitration Judgament in Venna Hitter awarded one fifth of Stovak terflory to Hungay Czechoslovakia broken up as a resul 1000 13th century Czechoslovakia broken up as a resul pthe Munich treaty on March 13 the Slovak State formed, basically as a result of littlera threat of dividing Slovakia among Garmany, Hungary and Potend World War Slovaki 1466 1881-1948 1944 1526 lascism re-estab shment of the Czechoslovak Republic 1000 Resolution The Financial Control of the Control of the Control of 1948 1835 late 18th century 1989 1787 First codification of the Stovek tanguage by Anion Bemotike (nesed on West Stovek chiesets) Second codelization of the Stovek Anion Committee of the Stovek on Central Stovek chiesets and continuoud in modern standard vierary Stovek) Movement for Stovek nationa Movement for Stovek nationa Movement of the Stovek Nationa Committee of the Stovek Nationa Committee of the Stovek Nationa Americandum of the Stovek Nationa expressing the desire for national authoricity. communist regime and renewal of democracy — subject by the Storak Nationa Council or Subject of the Sovak Republic or September 3, the Storak Constitution adopted and legined or January 1 the independent and sovereign Storak Republic formed after the dissection of Czechosovica or January 19 Storak Republic beacomes member of the URI 1843 1993 1848-1849

SLOVAK FOR YOU 127

DICTIONARY - SLOVNÍK

a and inleng oh abocaed, y, y, abocaed, F, alighabet abocaed, y, y, abocaed, F, alighabet address, Afrika, y, F, address, Afrika, y, F, and also by children and teannaneal, in it owe. ai also, too ak akademický Adj pertaning to university, academic akademický małiar painter with an academic degree ako 1 as 2. how ako sa máš/máte? (Sg infml/Pi or Sg infml) how are ako sa ti/vám páči ...? (Sg iními/Pi or Sg Fml) how you ike ?

sko sa ti/vám páči na Slovensku? (Sg Infml/P)

or Sg Fmi) how do you like it n Slovakia?

ako sa ti/vám to páči? (Sg Infml/P) or Sg Fmi) ako sa to povie? how do you say it? how does one say it?

sko sa to povie po slovensky? how do you say it/hat
in Slovak? what is it in Sovak?

sko sa volss/volste? (Sg in/mi/Pl or Sg in/mi) what is your name?
ako ... tak aj as well as
ako to ? how come? addinové elektráreň abrolic pover station atómový alomic parta ning to atom sudfol-/ Ad3 audio audio pover audio-/ Ad3 audio a

128 SLOVAK FOR YOU

Bartické more the Batte Sea bandar, 47; y, -ov M banana bandar, 47; y, -ov M banana bandar, 47; y, -ov M banana bandar, 47; y, -ov M ban automate teller banana, 48; per sea de la companio del companio de la companio del companio de la companio de la companio de la companio de la companio del companio bonboniéra, -y; -y, bonboniér F box of chocolales/ol bonbenifera. Y. Y. bonbenifer F box of chocolateator chocolate candy bonbenifera. Y. Y. bonbenifer F box of chocolate candy bonbenifera. And to be kreaming bonbenifera. Bonb God, Lond Bede (Voor of Boh) God, Lond Bede (butnarako. - a N Bulgana by (conditional particle) byt. - u, -y, -ov M apartment byt. som. au/ Past bol NP to bo. byt. na rade to be sthis turn (in a line) bytett, byten, bytenja NP to live, to be living bytett. byten, bytenja NP to live, to be living celly all whole, antire cely Adj. whole, entire cena, y. y. clen F. price cena, y. y. clen F. price centurun, 'tra, 'tra, centier V center de centra meeta lo the center of lown, (direction) downtown cerurake, y. y. cenuzie F. pencil cesnak v. y. ow M gartic cesnak v. y. ow M gartic cesta y. y. cest F. trap, journey, road cestopis, u; y. ow M travelogue

pestowat, cestujem, cestujú NP + Instr to travel cestovari, castupieri, cestiliqi NP + Insir to travelice cestovipi Agi pratianting lo travelit traveller's cestudica, ej. -c, -ch P - fermale passenger, traveller cestudica - indiv. -j, -ch M - male passenger, traveller cez - faco 1. across 2 dunng: -cez prakcinitroj during the bandays citodia - 4e- de. chòd P - omon chodia se superiori del control del cesto, the bank, cestu, cestu, cestu, cestu, cest + cez cibula cibula cigare citit, -citový citrón, fiction coca e citový emotional citrón, u, -y, -ov M temon coca cota (koka kota), also koluskola, -y, -y, coca cnt/knkaknt E coca cola colná kentrola checking by customs officers; customs checkpoint

colony Adj pertaining to the customs office
sudzinec, -nca, -nci, -ncov M foreigner
cultor, cultor (usually only Sg) M sugar chec colný cudzinii b cukor do, cukrovoken cukrov cukrov cvičen čaj u čakať, čas u časť, často čašník Falo -u - 6 Mal N frzeheari Selection of the common of the čerešíta. -e, -e, -f cheny černosti, -e, čemosi, čemochov M black person čerešň st bolst NP čerstvi_{slates/of} červen; Česko. český/s česky/s či whs 84 M W čí M w
čís F v
číe N F
Čierne
čierny ato
Číssa -y
čínohra
čísslo, -s
číslo
čísloviti citalines (citalines) will be citalines (citalines) will be citalines (citalines) citali čoskoro soon coskoro soon

frevo. -a, -à, čriev N intestine

dajte mi vedlet let me know

dalcovat, dakujem, dakuju NP + Dat + za + Acc

čau/te

čelo -s

to thank sh for sin diskuleyme (i) thank (youts) diskuleym perker thank you very much diskuleym perker thank you very much diskuleym perker thank you diskuleym galaki, prosins next plasse diskuleym you will be the perker thank of the thank grandpa dedo, dedko, -a, -ovia, -ov M (Infini) grandfather deant 'an 'y, -ov or busy deant 'an 'deant' to 'deant' to 'deant' to 'deant' to 'deant' con 'deant' co deslaty tenth detektivks. -y; -y, -vok F (Cáil) detective story/novel detektivny Aai detective, pertaining to detective stories devät' nine devätdeslat minety seedthides' nivereary developing and processing and developing the departs, using your Middle departs and delay, as, dield it work of all, work (book) delayed, as, dield it work of all, work (book) delayed, each each, dain yell delayed, each, each, dain, dain, and distributional "union, viol APP ACC to delatoue distributional" support, violent and distributional "union, violential" and each each distribution and distribution and the processing delating delat devätnásť nineteen clash, "He" risk, "In a glash of the hand
sither, it is a glash a pain of the hand
sither, it is a glash a pain of the hand
sither, it is a glash of the hand
sither, it is a glash of the hand
sither is a glash of the hand
sither is a glash or delivery,
and obblerkur (as) cash or de vely mid
obblerk oppollutubile good attempt
debrie deproducible good attempt
sither oppollutubile good attempt
sither oppollutubile good attempt
debrie draw good morning
debrie rahe good morning
debrie draw good
sither oppollutubile
some
or a might compare to Australean .good day")
and

hotel. -a, y,
hotový reat
hovádzí Adj
hovoriť -m. and the
hovoriť pc
hovoriť pcyhat colour fajčiť -m, -ia NP + Acc to smoke dobrý večer iggod evening fajátír -m, la NP - Acc to smoke faján all right, líne, vell fakt, u. y. cov M fact fakulta. y. y. jaköl F faculty (the building and the mistilution) na fakulte (Loc) at the faculty farba. y. y. lamb N colori, akel farby of what colour faraba. y. y. smb N colori, akel farby of what colour faraba. y. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact fax. u. y. or M list. faceom by fact faceom fact faceom dobytok, -lka (only Sg) M cattle dodatok, -lku, -lky, tkov M supplement dohodou by negot ation dojest', -jem. -jedia, Past dojedol P + Acc. to finish eating. to eat up decided to the control of doktor, -a, -i, -ov M male doctor to speak SI hrachový AG F hrad -u -y -hranatý sq hranica e, fazulový Ady pertaining to beans február, -a, -re, -ov M February festival, -u: -y, -ov M festival fikcia -se, -te, -ti F fiction file (Nondech N. fillet filozofická fakulta faculty of arts hranolky. o hrášok, -šku_{hř} hrať, -ám, -a interactions of the philosophisms, pertaining to philosophy or arts

Finsko, -a M Finland

fotografia na visuum

visa pholograph

fotografia na visuum

reparter of Colin

guilden

Francuska y-y - volk F Finchowoman

grafik -a: -a, -vol M poulash

toddanka -y-y - mek F riddie

lasile -y-y - volk F - hall

haller -si: -a, -vol M - poulash

toddanka -y-y - mek F - riddie

lasile -y-y - volk F - bactross

lasile -y-y - volk - poulash

toddanka - y-y - volk - y - volk - poulash

toddanka - y-y - volk - y - y - volk - y - y - volk - y - volk

toddanka - y - y - volk - y - volk

todda filozofický Adl philosophical, pertaining to philosophy Finsko. -a N Finland hrozno, -8, -hruď, -e -e, hruška, -y. -hudobné ak hudobný Ac husací Adi hutnicky hutnicky r hydina, y (c chcief chos chemický / chladnička, chlapec. -pc chlieb chlei chmeľ -U (c chodidlo, -E choldif. cho (repealed) to be date to be dat to travel
ist peši
izba -y; -)
ja i, me
jabiko a,
jabičko,
jahoda, -) ešte still, yet ešte len only, just Europa -y F Europa európsky Adj European existovať, -ujem -uju NP to exist 130 SLOVAK FOR YOU

hotel, -a: -y, -ov M hotel hotevý ready, finshed hovádsi Adj pertaning to beef hovoriť, -im, -ia NP to speak hovoriť po angilleley to speak English hovoriť po slovensky hovorit' po slovensky to speak (Store) pame bra. y-y, har F pame bra. y-y, har F pame bra. y-y, har F pame brackey' AEI pentannng to pens hrad, a, y, -ov M castle hrad, a, y, -ov M castle branch pame branches, a, -o, -o, branc's F border (when referring to the borders surrounding a country, in Slovak the plural is used) hranolity -ov (only PI) (Coll) french fries is used)
Intransity ov (only Pi) (Coll) french lines
Intransity ov (only Pi) (Coll) french lines
Intransity ov (only Pi) (28) (28) (29) M paa
Intrat', din, all of MP to play
Intrat', din, all of MP to play
Intrat', din, all of MP to play
Intrated, din, all of the body)
Intrated, din, all of the body
Intrated, chriptica, -y; -y, chripok (usually only Sg) F flu. chripfas. -y'-y, chripole (usually only Sg) F. llu, millianca maim chripfasu. I have the flucularly tastly chounted the control of the characteristic contro

iai(i) (expressing pilly or displaeaure also a reaction to pain or it is being linghtened) wow (f) Jakubi, a., owl, ow M. Jacobi, and with a figure of the painting of the pai Jedenásť eleven Jedlo, -a -á, jedál N food; meal jedio. -a -a., jedal N food; meal jednoizboy? Adr jestaning to one room one-room jednoizboy? Adr jestaning to a single room jeho (MNN Possessive Pronouri, his, its jej her(s) jeho (HT fall, British autumn jeho (NAV Possessive Procuru), his, its jeho (NAV Possessive Procuru), his, its jeho haris kanada, ye for danda kanada, ye for danda kanada haris jeho haris jeho haris kanada, ye for danda kanada haris jeho haris kanada kanada haris kanada

Fahodný delicous
Fakeť kláfa, listice, laktov M. elbow
Faheť kláfa, listice, laktov M. elbow
Fahen, vy. klimp F. Iamp
Fah tano, lisne, laní F. a hnd
Hátknovať v., 4, -1 F. Fakor (i) Lain
Fátknováť v., 4, -1 F. Fakor (ii) Lain
Fátka V., 4, -4 ok F. subblance
Febo beause
Fakel V., 4, -4 ok F. subblance
Febo beause
Fakel V., 4, -4 ok F. febosom
Fakel Kalaky medical podcior (malo)
Fakel Kalaky medical podciani (femile)
Fakel Kalaky medical podciani (femile)
Fakel V., 4, -4 ok F. febosom masis máš/s a te mať mať, obb i an matee) anden masio. -a. -à, masie! (usually only Sg) N butter mastriý greasy máš/máte telefón (Sg Infml/Pl or Sg Fml) you have 2 to be willing (and abie) to, can koleno -a. a. kolien A. knee kofko how many
kofko je hodin? what time is it? (literally how many môj, moja, moje my: mine môže (3rd Pers Sg of môct) (he/she/h) is allowed to cah, môže sa použiť it can be used mas/masc teleron (sg inimine or sg Pmil) you have a telephoreetlephone call mat', mám, majo NP + Aoc to have mat', mám, maju + in NP (+ Aoc): to be expected or obliged to (do), mám prístí I should come, I am (supposed) to come matematicko-fyzikálna Adj of mathematics hours is it?)
koľko máš/máte rokov? (Sg Infml/P) or Sg Fml) mraznička y y, mraznička F freezer
mrkva, y, y, mrkev (as food only Sg) F carot
múdrosť, -l), -tl, -tl F wsdom
múdry clever, bnght educated
múka -y, -y, múk F flour koľko máš/máte rokov? (Sg Infinfi/Pi or Sg F how old are you? komádia, -ie; -ie, -ii F comedy komán, a, -y, ov M chimney kompotenčný Ad) pertain ng to competence or professiona ism musief musiem musia Pastmuse Mod to have to must musief musied as musical, -1 -y, -ov M a musical musical, -1 -y, -ov M man (Infini) husband musically mane and physics
matka, -y; -y, matiek F (slightly Fini) mother
mäkko Adv soft; aby im bole mäkko so that they could or professionalism

končit', -im, -ia NP to be finishing to finish

končit' sa - sa (no 1st or 2nd Pers Sg or PI), -ia sa NP ansurante)
missis
missi milition Advi soft: aby Int Bode milition to that they or feet soft militaretwo, -st.-a, militareties of the militaretwo, -st.-a, militareties of the proteins at the burcher's milition, -st.-d, mere (see ally only 59) N meet militiaretwo and the militaretwo and the proteins of the militaretwo and mili len only, just len, -a, -y, -ov M forest, wood let, -u, -y, -ov M flight letecky by air mail muzeky maie my we, us my silet mysien, mysie, Past mysiel NP + na + Acc to think of draout.

mysifin (1st Pers Sg of mysiet) I hink. suppose myštienka. y, y, -nok F ihought idea na + Acc to (purpose), na + Loc on (location, letterka, y, -y, -niek F plane ticket letterk, -im, -is; Past letterk NP 1, to fiv 2, (Coll) to be m na « Acc. for [purpose]», na « Loc en riocation, na « Loc en riocation per na national», sy: y , nation per national programs programs na national programs (all programs national programs nationa to be tashionable lethy Adj pertaining to summer lethy a, a, -à, liet N summer letusks. -y -y, lellusek F air hostess, flight attendant lice. -a; -a, lb N cheek konsuttevast, -tujem, -tuju NP to have consultations, to consult.

kopirovacie stredisko copy center
koronan's speed - Aco to add spices
korentik, -tn, -ta NP - Aco to add spices
korentik, -tn, -ta NP - to speed spices
korentik, -tn, -to Aco to add spices
korentik, -tn, -to MP - to the consultation of the ietutaka, sy. sy, loubadin mi like, ata, al. by A. cheek like, ata, al. by A. cheek like by therapsuic.

Illied, at., at., at. del N amplane lietatations by plane lietatatio, at., at., atle N amplane lietatations by plane lietatuto, at., at., atle N amplane lietatations by plane lietatuto, at., at., atle N bloost literaturay, which lietatura literaturay, atle literatura, atle literatura do centra mesta to the content of the town meskart, -tm., -tu NP to be late, to be delayed to have a delay of the late, to be delayed to have a delay of the late of the late of the late of the late of late in the property with a specific property of the specific property of th krátky short kreditná karta credit card kresto -a.-á, kreslel N amchair kriminálny Adj criminal krk. -u. -y, -ov M neck kratné meno N first name kto who, kto je tam who s calling who is there who is it ktorý, -é, -é which kufor fra: -fra, -ov M suitcase hardott 48, **n* so, **na e** ** to e com in the com in the common kuchyňa -e. -e. kuchýň F kitchen kukurica -e -e kukuric F com kultúra, -y; -y, kultúr F culture kultúrna pamiatka cultura landmark Kuturna pamiatka cultura landmark kutharny cutured, cultura kupalisko, -a -a, kupaisk N swimming poo kupa (Norden) N compartment kupale, -lov (only Pl) spale) kupale, -lov (only Pl) spale) is a part of it, and it is a part of it. The source of it is a part of it, and it is a part of it, and it is a part of it. The part of it, and it is a part of it. The part of it is a part of it. The part of it is a part of it. The part of it is a part of it. The part of it is a part of it. The part of it is a part of it. The part of mene to nevadá (**Coli) **I do not mind li manoh (**) minorous moderný moderné moditichen / Anje plataming to prayerts) moditithen / Anje plataming to prayert book, book of prayers modifichen / Anje als & N° par Acc) to pray (for) moderné (**) **I do not ment moderné blav portanen (a turke) moment, -u. -y. -cv M moment, just a moment mercado : Alp portanen (a turke) morerado : Alp portanen (a turke) motorous, -u. -y. -v. Monole F motorcycle, -u. motorois = by motoroyde (**) motorois = by motoroyde (**) motorois = by motorois = b mom, mommy
mami (Voc Infml) mom
manazment, -u; -y, -ov M management; pertanning manazment, -u; -y, -ov M management; pena bu management; pena bu management mandarinka, -y; -y, -nok F lashon model manekyfika, -y; -y, -lok F lashon model manzeltla, -y; -y, -lok F will manazeltla, -y; -y, -lok F will manazeltla, -y; -y; -lok F will manazeltla, -y; -y; -lok F will manazeltla, -y; -y; -lok F will manazeltla, -y; -lok F will manazeltla, -y; -lok F manazeltla, -y; -e, -ov M Manazeltla, -y; -e, marhul F apricot

132 SLOVAK FOR YOU

(ábout a plane, bus, etc.) full elsetha...y; y, obsílo F service ehyčajne usublý obývačka. y; y, obývačka F living room obývaný Agi intablide obývať, -om...-ajú AP » Acc. to inhabit obývať, -faz..-ia, -lov M inhabitant, cilízen eceán... y; y, ov M socoan nechutny tasteless; disgusting nejaký, -á, -é some, some sort of Nemecko, -a N Germany nemecky/po nemecky /dv (in) German neporiadny /d/i disorderly nerozumiet /i-iem, -ejú: Past nerozumiet NP exnamit, -im, -ia P + Acc + Dat to announce sth to sh examinit, im, in P + Aoc + Dal to announce sit to ub desmy eight. P.S. Abbr from Latin posts exriptium (in correspondence introduces an alterhought) pacient, et.; -or M patient pacifit sa, im as, im as (a Dal) MP to be liked (by); to like nech sa pādī 1, here you are 2, infrant offering dill) plases 3, after you; pādī sa m 1 + Aform 1 like shibati; pādī sa sī + Morr you like shibati; pādī sa sī + Aform like shibati; pādī sa sī + Morr you like shibati; ôsmy P.S. AE introcor pacien páčiť : to Skitizen not to understand neskör later ovyratte: -m; -a, -lov M inhabitant, ditten
cedan, -u; -y, -v M ocoan
cedan, -u; -y, -v M ocoan
ceda, -u; -v, -v M ocoan
ceda, -u; -v, -v M ocoan
ceda, -u; -v, -v M (vineya
sero, (cut; -y, -v) M vineya
sero, (cut; -v) M vineya
sero, (neskôr later
newadi it does not matter; I do not mind;
to newadi ithat does not matter
newedies, neviem, nevedia; Past nevedel NP not to know
newesta, y; -y, neviest F daughter-in-law; bride sth) sh/stindearment) soverity pact as \$\mathbf{u}\$ + Amm you like strikely, do you strikely a. \(\tau_i \), y-polladnisis \$F\$ pancake, cropp packers, paleon Mr humb parallel packers, paleon Mr humb parallel paral palec, since/from the pamät from us nič nothing ničí, la, le nobody's pobyt, -u; -y, -ov M stay pocit, -u; -y, -ov M feeling pebgt, -u.-y, -vo M step people, -u.-y, -u.-y, -vo M step people, -u.-y, -u.-y, -vo M step people, -u.-y, -u.-y, -v.-y, -v.-y nie 1. no (as a sentential negative response) 2. not (with the conjugated forms of the verb byt' or with non-verbal negation) odbornik, -a; -ci, -kov M specialist oddavna since king ago, for a long time oddadzat, -am, -ajū NP to be leaving odkiat where from editet, -u; -y, -ov M departure (of airplane) odporny disgusting odpoved, -e; -e, 1P (na. + Acc) answer (to sth) conjugated forms of the verb byll or with non-villego something niekam (direction) somewhere niekade (location) somewhere niekade sometimes niekadfix (M.+Hum Pl of niekofixo) several niekofik (M +Hum Pi of niekofiko) seve niektory, -e. -é some nielem -- elle aj not only -- but also nikam (direction) nowhere nikde (location) nowhere nikde (location) nowhere nikde pover nikto nobody odpovedať, -ám, -alú NP to answer odpovedz/te (Imper of odpovedať) answer odstrániť, -im, -ia P + Acc to do away with parine pas, -t odtial'to from here odvážít, 'm, la P + Acc to weigh
ohraničovat, -ujem, -ujú NP + Acc to form the border of
okno, -a; -á, okien N window; pri okno at/by the passport number
pasová kontrola the checking of passports: pasev.n the border of passal/by the Miske Tatey, Nizyoch Tater PI the Low Tatras niskto Adv (or niskto Nizke Tatry, Nizkych Tatler PI the Low Tatras pasová kontrola (he chocking of pasaponts; pasaport heckppani pasapont pasaport Adi pertaning lo pasapont pasapont nemocit » Aco NP rank in the number of plit five. plittolatat tity pacon, -ns: -ns: -ni F liver pecony balanci rosaled pasov;
patrif,
päf ;
pätrie,
pätrie,
pätrie
pečen
pečen
pedagi
pekne
penala
penala
pero,
pen, pe
pero
pero
piaty
plect',
pilese
pilot,
pirohjcc) oko, -a: oči, oči N eve okrem + Gen except for okrem + Gen except for okres, v.j., -, ov M district okruthly Adj round, having a round shape október, -bra; -bre, -brov M October olovrant, -u;-y, - ov M afemon snack olovrant, -ujem, -ujú NP to have a/he podrobný ostalnie podrobný ostalnie podrobný ostalnie podruniajsky Agi Danubian, pertaining to the area along the Danubia Agin Danubian, pertaining to the area along the Danubian Agin Danubian Banubian Agin Danubian Banubian Ban pecomy balkod; roasted
pedagogický pedagogical
pekne nicelý
pekný nicelý
pekný nicely,
pekný nicel, nicelocking, pretty, handsome
peniaze, peňazi (only P) money
peniaze, o, -li F rettrement, penian;
na penzit in rettriement, retired afternoon snack afternoon snack oltár, -a; -e, -ov M altar Olympijské hry Pl Olympic Games olympijský Olympic on he on be
ona she
onl thay
ono it
eny they (referring F. N, M -Hum)
opera, y; -y, opter F opera; na opera
operay operatio stall/stand
noviny, novin (only Pl) newspaper
nový new
nôž, nož; nože, nožov M knife
nudný boring
o (about time) 1, in, within 2, at; o chviftu pero, -1; -4, pler N pen
pes, pse; psi/psy, psov M dog
pestovať, -ujem, -ujú NP + Acc to grow sth
pešo on floot pelso on fool.

pelso on fool.

pelso on fool.

petralen. "...", "... ow M parsiley
plateds. "...", "... ow M printip
platy filth
pleot', pedam, pelty Past piekol NP + Aco to bake
plessed, "ann", "ann", "ann", " song
plessed, "ann", "ann", " ann", " song
plessed, "... on " ann", " ann", " ann",

plessed, "plessen, " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

plessed, "plessen, " plessen, " ann",

plessed, "plessen, " plessen, " ann",

to be written.

" ann " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann",

" ann", " ann", " ann" or (about time) 1, in, within 2, at; o shwith in a (title-inform while season 2, period, era; violation 4, era 1, operny operatic oprawny Adj repaired oprawny Adj repaired oprawny, Adj repaired oprawny, oprawia P + Acc to repair opyfat sa, -sm sa, -ajú sa P to ask orentawný Adj orange orientowat sa, -ujim sa, -ujiú sa NP (+ na + Acc) to be oriented (upon) orienfovet sa, ujem sa, ujú sa NP (+ na + Acc to be centred (µpon) to be pisaci pisaci pisat' to bi pisat' pismc (sys pison pis/te pfiest sa, pilem sa, pileu sa; Past pisel sa NP
to be written
pfiest sa, pilem si, pileu si NP to write to each other
pfiest sa', pilem N sorphic betters; handwriting;
pisonna. Adv in writing
pison, and pison pison pison pison, and pison
pinu, aria, pison pison, and pison pison, aria, pison
pinu, aria, pison pison, and pison pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison, aria, pison
pison
pison, aria, pison
pis to make a reservation of sth (for sb) to make a reservation of thi (for sb) object-makes, "y-; voo K rode object-makes," y-; voo K rode object-makes, "an, "al\"o, NP + Acc to be embracing objects, "ti," a, "if a reas objects, "y-; voolibleis K* spleen objects, "y-; voolibleis K* spleen objects, "al, "il, a, "if a system objects, "all objec prin pitie, pivo, pivov plach plán, platii drawing or reprint of a picture) obroda, -y; -y, obrod F revival obsadenie, ila (only Sg) N (+ Acc) cast (of a play, etc.)
obsadený Adj occupied; (about e.g. a seat) taken; 134 SLOVAK FOR YOU SLOVAK FOR YOU 135

poschodový Adj having two floors or more than one floor **posielat**, -am, -ajú NP + Acc + Dat to be sending sth to sb **poskytovat**, -ujém, -ujú NP + Acc + pre + Acc to offer, to provide sth for to provide sth for poslucháreň -me: -me: -mi F university auditorium. large classroom poster, -e; -e, -i F bed postef, -e, -i, -i F bed
posta, -y, -y, póst F 1. mall; 2. post office
na poste at the post office
postovné, -ého (only Sg) N postage
potom then potent thin potravin (usually only Pl) 1. load, load products: 2 load stone, grocery; v potravinch at the grocery; v potravinch at the grocery; potrebovat, -bujen, -buju NP +Acc to need poutfard, -na. 10 MP +Acc to use Powatte, -ia N region along the Váh river povedať, povinn, povedia, povinck P-Acc (eth) + Dat (to ab) to say, to tell povedať, povince ro povedať. greatings to

pozerať, -ám, -ajú NP + Acc to be looking at

poznať, -ám, -ajú NP/P + Acc to be acquainted/familiar pozrieť, pozriem, pozrů; Past pozrel P + (na + Acc) to (have a) look (at)

pozrieť sa, pozriem sa, pozrú sa; Past pozrel sa P (+ net + Acc) to (have a) look (a) pozitite (imper of pozitie) look pozitite (imper of pozitie) look pozitite (imper of pozitie) look pozitite (pozitiem, pozitical) P + Acc + Dat to lend sth to ab práce, -a, práce F work pracowat, pracujem, pracujú NP to work pracowat, pracujem, pracujú NP to work pracowat, pracujem, pracujú NP to work pracowat, pracujem, prakujú poring prakurať mama F great-grandnother pravnutka, -y, -y, -doek F great grand aughter pravnutka, -y, -y, -doek F great grand grand son právnický Adj pertaining to law prázdniny, prázdnin (only Pl) vacation, holidays; cez prázdniny during the holidays prázdny Adj empty pre + Acc for sb/sth; for (the sake of); because of pre seba for oneself (myself, yourself ...) prectente, -ia N imposing duty; na prectente to be declared prečo why pred + Instr before, ago; pred mesiacom a month ago predajňa, -e; -e, -l F store predať, predám, predajú P + Acc to sell sth predavač , -a; -i, -ov M shop assistant, attendant (male), predavačka, -y; -y, -čiek F shop assistant, attendant (remaie) predávať, -am. -aiú (NP + Acc) to be selling predávať, -am, -aju (NP + Acc) to be seiling predjedlo, -a, -à, -dá N appetizer prednášať, -am, -ajù NP + Acc to lecture on sith prednáška, -y; -y, -sick F lecture predok, -disc, :dicvia, -dicvo M ancestor, predecessor predpoludnie, -ia; -ia, -dni N time between (early) predpoludnim before noon redstavenie, -ia: -ia. -i N performance 136 SLOVAK FOR YOU

predstavit, -im, -ia P + Acc to introduce predstavit. -m, -le P + Acc to Introduce predvacrom the day before yesterday preferencia, -ie; -ie, -li F preference preklad, -u; -y, -ov M translation; v preklade in translation prekladat', -im, -ajū NP+ Acc to translate, to be translating prefevagent Agi surprised prefevagent Agi surprised prefevagent, "in, "in P + Acc to surprise prefect," in "in P + Acc to find) Gen (* Acc sith) to translate prefect/te de anglieftiny/slovenetiny (Imper of prefect) translate into English/Slovenetiny (Imper of prefect) translate into English/Slovenetiny (Imper of prefect) to most 4th (In ord 4th). prepáčiť. -im. -ia P + Dat (sb) + Acc (for sth) to excuse 50 Dot M. (Imper of residict) excuse malusish precent that is view, if presentation private in the system of the s SD for SIN

neonáříte (Imper of prepářití) pyruse melusich priemijselný industrial priemijselný industrial priemijselný industrial priemijselný priemijselní priemijseln please
prosit', -im, -ia NP + Acc to ask sb
prosit's it, -im si, -ia si NP + Acc to be asking for sit/sb
protiklad, -u: -y, -ov M an opposite, sth having opposite protectals, 4: -y, -ow an opposite, sall having opposite meaning protes, -y, -y, prioz F prose prozalit, -a: -a, -kov M prose writer prest, -a; -y, -ov M finger PSG (Abbr Tump positové emerovacie čislo) (postal) zip code putt, -u;-y;-ov M counter; na putte on the counter; pri putte at the counter pusto Adv empty, deserted; aby im pusto nebole so that they would not feel deserted rad. -u;-y;-ov M line; byt na rade to be one's turn (in a line) rád, rada, rado; radi glad; som rád/rada/rado

to be transla

l am glad radosť, -ti (only Sg) F joy

radšej Rakús

ramen rañajk ráno, -rasca rastlir

recep offer)

redikv/sb regál, rekres

rektor_{wi} rektor renes repa, repub résur restat

v ri_{velling})

or F

rozprar eth/ch

rozvr₃tal) zip rožel ruka, de Rumbolo

rúra, Rusi,'s tum

ružojo rybi rých

radioj 1. bottor, preferably 2. (should) botter, preferably Raktisko, -a N. Austria rameno, -a', 4. melno N. arm radialgy, radiojok, (andy P.P.) brandinat radio, -a', -a ran N. moming rasea, -a (only 59) F. caraway seed restlinating yellow a crop production and horticulture rasidinary Arg pentalmen, seed to plantice or production and horticulture rasidinary. Arg pentalmen, seed (only 59) M. realism. rebro,) to translate rebro, -a; -á, rebier N rib recepcia, -ie; -la, -li F reception (office in a hatel) recepčná F receptionist (female) reštaurácia, -ie; -ie, -ii F restaurant; v reštaurácii at a restaurant rezeň, rezňa; rezne, rezňov M chop riad, -u; -y, -ov M dishes (can also be used in the singular riad, 1-agricultural risid. +agricultural size risid. +agricultural size risid. +agricultural number as a collective noun)
riaditef, -fa; -lia, -fov M director riaditel'ka, -y; -y, riaditellek F female director ribezia, -le; -le, -li F red currant rieka, -y; -y, riek F river
risa, -e; -e, ris F empire
roastbeef [rozbil], -u; -y, -ov M roastbeel
robit, -im, -ia NP to do robit, -m, -ia NP to do robné obdobie season of the year

rýchlo Adv Inst. quíckly
rýchlo Adv Inst. quíckly
rýchlo Adv Inst. quíckly
rýchlo Adv Inst. quíckly
s * Instr with; s Taktou with love; s pozdravom
sinceney (Barrille; with a greeling)
sadniře at (Impar of sachtút si) sit down
sadnime at (Impar of sachtút si) sit down
sadnime at (Impar of sachtút si) sit town
sadnime at (Impar of sachtút si) sit town
sadnime, av. y sathon f sadnime
samina, av. y sathon f sadni
samina, av. y sathon f sadnim
samostutný soparate; soverelegi, independent
samostutný soparate; soverelegi, independent
samostutný caparate; soverelegi, independent
samostutný soverelegiéne, independent
samostutný soverele sem (direction) here semester, -stra; -stra, -strov M semester semirator, -sirar, -sarar, -sarar semirator semirator -sirar, -sarar, -sarar september, -bra; -bre, -brov M September servus (old-fashioneri; used by older people) sesternica, -e; -e, -nic F female cousin sestra, -y; -y, sestier F sister sever, -u M north; as sever to the north; na severe orujin the north severný Adj north-eastem; na severovýchodní Slovensku in north-eastem Slovakia sexónny seasonal al (2nd Pers Sg of byt') (you Sg) are sledmy seventh slet, -te; -te, -ti F network sling strong, helty aliny strong, helty sity 40 grey strong, helty sity 40 grey sattery 40 gentaring to glass settina. **e. *e. set in F cabmat, waterbob settina. **e. *e. set in F cabmat, waterbob settina. **e. *e. settina. *e. settina. *e. *e. settina. * ataday eweet
slany sally
slanina, y; y, slanin F bacon
slecina, y; y, den F miss, young lady, ummaried woman
sleksa, y; y; dinder F plum
slecina, y; y; dinder F plum
brandy
slobodny simple: fee
slobodny umelec fee
slobodny timelec fee
slobodny timelec
slobodn zo Slovenska from Slovakia slovenský Agr Slovak slovenský Agr Slovak slovník, -a, -y, -ov M vocabulary; dictionary slove, -a, -a, slov N word srübiť, -in, -ia P + Acc i promise služiť, -i. -a NP (+ ma + Acc + pm + Acc) to serve (for

Studium Studovaery Studovi Stu štúdium, -dia; -diá, -dií N studies študovať, -ujem, -ujú NP + Acc to study sth študovňa, -e; -e, -i F reading room transkontinentaliny transcontinental trasa. -y; -y, tras F itinerary, route treba (it is/they are) necessary; im to treba they need it treft that (in sequence) služobná cesta business trip strůhaný Adj grated strůhať, -am, -ajú NP to grate struhat, -am, -ajú NP to grate stryko, -a; -ovia, -ov M uncle (father's brother) strymá, -ej; -é, strýn F aunt (father's sister) studený Adj cold stujant, -an, -ajú NP to be increasing sú (3rd Pers Pi of byt') (they) are študuje angličtinu/slovenčinu (he/she/it) studies English/Slovak treti third (in sequence)
retina, y; y, tetin F (one) third
tri three
tridsat thirty
trieda, y; y, trid F class, classroom
trinsat thirteen
(when telling the time) a quarter to ětvorcový Adi sausm štvorposteľový Adj with/having four beds štvrť a quarier stevri a quarier

devrolex, i-isu; -isy, -ov M Thursday

flovrig fourth

flovr súbor, -u; -y, -ov M ensemble súčasnosť, -ti (usually only Sg) F the present; štvrtok, -tka; -tky, -ov M Thursday v süčasnosti at present super Adj or Adv (one form for all genders, Nondect) trochu a bil, a little
trochu a bil, a little
trvat, -am, -ajú NP to last, to take
tu here; tu (je) (when identifying oneself in a telephone super Adj or Adv (one form for all genders, Nondecl) (Youth Slang) great, excellent súrodenec, -ncs; -nci, -ncov M sibling (while sibling is not frequently used, súrodenec is a common and frequent reference to brothers and/or sisters) suivedence. -next www. - set. - agt w or was to state of case of market of the cast tak so
well, secon
similar
takmer
takmer
takmer
takmer
take,
take,
'
tanier,
take,
'
tanik,
'
technic
technic
technic
technic dieta, y (noh) Sp) F maganet a derteu with respect(s) teleshia, et. a., F classroom, usebni in einhe usebnine, et. e., a., ric F restrook, et. e., to collaborate

sporák, -u; -y, -ov M range, stove (for cocking)

sprievodca, -u; -ovia, -ov M guide (both as book technika, -yi-y, technik F technology, technical equipment tofael Agl partialing to veal technical equipment tofael Agl partialing to veal technical equipment to the Agl partialing the or person declined as +hum)
srdce, -a; -la, srdc N heart;
zo ardca (in correspondence) coidially
ardean contially (used in correspondence as English equipmy teleci A televizo telefón, ardedine contilatly used in correspondence as Englisincerely)
ardeding Ady contilative streets greatings
ardeding posteray
attacks et all the time
standes, et-s, stand F (railway/bus) station
stard dilevks, y; y, -vek F (deregatory) old maid
stard manual F grandinother mais be toolerons to telefond telefo staré mama F grandrocher etaný old stary miletenec M bechlor stary olde M grandfather stary olde N grandfather stary olde tenticy thin temor-, u.y., ov M tenor tepty warm temar, u.y., ov M tenor tepty warm terax now teal ma (after sb is introduced to you) nice to meet you tealf ma (after sb is introduced to you) nice to meet you tealf u.g., -y., tel F aunt (mother's sister) texts. -y.-y., tel F aunt (mother's sister) texts. -y.-y. which is the sister of texts. -y.-y. -y. which text ti (Dat Sg ol ty) (to) you tiect, tečie (no 1st and 2nd Pers Sg or Pl), tečú; Past tiekol NP (+ do + Acc) to flow (into)
tlež also, too
tichý Adj quiet
tleśc one thousand tlačené písmo N printed letters: tlacené piamo N pintod letters;
tlaceným písmom in printod letters
tlacelarent, -me; -me, -ml F printer
tran. -y (on/) Spi F darlonses; ja bma il is dark (libraillythrauev dark-coloured; trnavohnedý
tranarý Agi dark
ti ti taj všetko that's il. that's all; uradný Adl official urchte certainly urchtt, -im, -ia P to do, to pass úroveň, -vne; -vne, -vnl F level úspech, -u (only Sg) M success; mať úspech stredný (pertaining to school level) secondary; central stredoeurópsky Central European stredoskolák, -a; -láci, -lákov M secondary school Blathy Adj potitioning to seene striply all profits and potential striplary for (from spices, above all from hot plaprika) striplary for (from spices, above all from hot plaprika) striplary for the plant striplary for the striplary for the strudent, at 4-or M (mole) student students, at 4-or M (mole) student st to it that to je všetko inarsii, marsiii; to nevadi (Coll) that does not matter tohtoročný Adj portaining to this year, this year's torta, -y; -u, lort F tart, cake toto this továroň. -ine; -ine, -ini F lactory tradicia, -ic; -ic, -i F tradition uspecn, -u (only p/M success; mar uspecn to be successful, to have success cutahovar's, utahujem si, utahujem si, NP + z + Gen (Coll) to be pulling sib-len, to be kidding eb; ty el zo mña utahuješ you are pulling my leg utorok, -tka; -tky, -tkov M Tuesday uvdazat', -em, -ajû NP + Acc to state student stredoveký medieval strecha, -y; -y, striech F strethutle, -ia; -ia, -l N meeting strojársky Adj portalning to machine engineering

138 SLOVAK FOR YOU

uviest', uvedlem, uvedů; Past uviedol P + Acc to state sth územíe, -ia; -ia, -i N territory	vízum, víza; víza, víz N visa vkus, -u; -y, -ov (usually only Sg) M taste or preference	výstrence vystr	výstava, -y; -y, výstav F exhibition vysvedčenie, -ia; -ia, -i N grades, student record	zdravie, -ia (only Sg) N health; na zdravie 1, to your health, cheers 2. God bless you (to sb who is sneezing,
úzky narow	(in fashion, etc.)	vyši	wyše more than, above	zdravší healthier
uznanie, -ia; -ia, -i N recognition	vlak, -u; -y, -ov M train; vlakom by train	výši	výška, -y; -y, výšok F altitude	zdravý healthy
už already, yet; už to je that's it; it is already done;	vias, -u; -y, -ov M hair	výte	wytwarný Adj pertaining to visual art(s)	advertiestný polite, concerning politeness (used only
už tri dni for three days already/now (už is usually not	vlastne Adv actually, in fact	výzi	významný significant, outstanding	with inanimate nouns)
placed at the end of the sentence or statement)	włastný Adj one's own	VZai	wzadu Adv at the back	zelenina, y (only Sg) F vegetables
užitočný useful	viavo Adv left, on the left; to the left	vzdi	vzdelanie, -ia (usually only Sg) N education	zelený green
v/vo + Loc at, in väčší bigger	vłażný lukewam	vzdi	vzdelanosť, -ti (only Sg) F level of education vziať, vezmem, vezmů: Past vzal P + Acc to take	zeler, -u; -y, -ov M celery
väčšinou mostiv	vnučka, -y, -y, vnučiek F granddaughter	vaia	vziať si, vezmem si, vezmú si; Past vzal si P + Acc	zelovec, -u; -e, -ov M greengrocer's, produce store Zem, -e F Earth
vadit, vadin, vadia NP + Dat (Coll) to matter,	vnuk, -a; vnuci, vnukov M grandson vnútrozemský landlocked	vzia	to take (for oneself)	
to be a matter of objection to sb	voda, -y; -y, vôd M water	to	vzniknúť, -ne (no 1st or 2nd Pers Sa or Pl), -nú:	zemegufa, -e; -e, zemeguf F globe zemetrasenie, -nia; -nia, -ni N earthquake
vagón, -u; -y, -ov M (train) car	vodopád, -u; -y, -ov M waterfall	vzni	Past vznikol P to arise	zemiak, -a; -y, -ov M potato
Váh, -u M the Váh river	volám sa my name is	Pé	vždy always	zemiaková kaša potato purée
váhať, -am, -ajú NP to hesitate	volat, -ám, -aiú NP + Acc to call	vžd)	WC [vece] (Nondect) N tollet, restroom (ladies' room,	zemiaková placka, -y; -y, placiek F potato pancake
vajičko, -a; -a, vajičok N ego	volat sa, -am sa, -ajú sa NP to be called.	WC	men's room)	zemiakové luplenky potato chips
valuta, -y; -y, valút (usually only PI) F hard currency;	to have some name	me	whisky (Nondecl) F whisky	zemiakový Ad/ pertaining to potatoes
za valuty for hard currency	voľné miesto available seat	white	# from	zima, -y; -y, zim F winter
vám to/for you	voľný available, free	z fi	za for	zimný Aoj pertaining to winter
vanlikový Adj pertaining to vanilla	von Adv (direction) outside	28	zábava, -y; -y, zábav F enjoyment, fun	zíckať si, -am si, -ajú si P + Acc to gain, to achieve
varený Adi boiled; cooked	vopred in advance	zábe	zabavit' sa, -im sa, -ia sa P to enjoy oneself, to have fun	získavať, -am, -ajú NP + Acc to be acquiring
varit, -in, -ia NP + Acc to boil: to cook	vozík, -a; -y, -ov M shopping carl	zaba	zábavný amusing funny	zist sa, zidem sa, zidu sa; Past zišiel sa P to come
váš. vaša, vaše (2nd Pers Pl or Fml 2nd Pers Sa	vôbec at all	zába	zabezpečovať, -ujem, -ujú NP + Acc to provide	in handy
Possessive Pronoun) your(s)	vpravo Adv right, on the right	zabe	zabudnúť, -dnem, -dnú; Past zabudol P (+ na + Acc)	zjednotený Adi united, unified
váza, -y; -y, váz F vase	vpredu Adv in the front	zabu	to forget	zie badiv
vážený Ad/ respected	vreckový Adi pocket-size	to 1	začiatoktku; -tky, -tkov M beginning; od začiatku	zmeškať, zmeškám, zmeškajú P + Acc to miss, to be late
včera yesterday	vstávať, -am, -ajú NP to be getting up	začk	from/since the beginning	for: nechcem lu zmeškať (do not want to miss it
vdačný (+ Dat + za + Acc) obliged, thankful (to sb for sth)	všade everywhere	froi	zahraničie, -la (anly Sg) N foreign country/countries;	zmrzlina, -v: -v. zmrzlin F ice cream
vdaka, -v (only Sq) (Coll) F (+ Dat + za + Acc) thanks	však? right? isn't it?	zahr	v zahraniči abroad	známka, -y; -y, -ok F postal stamp
(to sb for sth)	všetko everything, all; všetko ostatné everything	w ahing	zahraničný (oreign	známy (well-)known
vdova, -y; -y, vdov F widow	else: to le všetko that's it, that's all	zahr.	záhrada, -y; -y, záhrad F garden	znečlatený polluted
vdovec, -vca; -vcl, -vcov M widower	všetko dobré all the best; best wishes	2.dhr.	záchod, -u; -y, -ov M (Coll) toilet	znečistiť, -im, -ia P + Acc to pollute
vec, -i; -i, -i M thing; to Je Jej vec that is her	všímnúť sí, všimnem si, všimnú si: Past všimol/všimla si	záchimia si	zaitra tomorrow	znečisťovať, -ujem, -ujú NP to be polluting
matter/business	P + Acc to notice	zajtr.	zákazník, -a; -ci, -kov M customer	znížiť, -i, -ia P + Acc to lower sth
večer, -a; -y, -ov M evening	vv vou (Pl or Fml Sa)	záka.	základný Adl basic	go from (used before z, s or a consonantal cluster)
večera, -e; -e, -i F dinner, supper (evening meal);	výborný excellent	zákla	založiť, -im, -ia P + Acc to found, to establish	zo srdoz (in correspondence) cordially
na večeru for dinner	vybrať, vyberiem, vyberů P + Acc to take out, to draw	założciaw	zamenit, -im, -la P + Acc + za + Acc to exchange sth for	zobrať, zoberiem, zoberú P + Acc to take (along)
večerať, -iam, -ajú NP to have dinner/supper	vybrať si, vyberiem si, vyberú si P + Acc to choose	zamezo	sth	zomriet, -iem, -ú; Past zomrei P to die
večlerok, -rka; -rky, -rkov M party	vydať, -ám, -ajú P + Acc to publish	sth	zamestnanie, -ia; -ia, -i N employment	zreštaurovaný restored
ved as; (Interj) well	vydatá (about a woman) married	semes	zamestnaný Adj employed	zreštaurovať, -ujem, -ujú P (+ Acc) to restore
vedlet, viem, vedla; Past vedel NP + Acc to know;	vydávante, -la (only Sg) N publishing	zame	zamestnávať, -amajú NP + Acc to be employing.	zriedkakedy rarely, seldom
vedlet' po anglicky/slovensky to (be able to) speak	vydavateľstvo, -a; -a, vydavateľstiev N publishing house	zameg house	to employ	zrkadio, -a; -á, zrkadiel N mirror
English/Slovak; dajte mi vedlet' let me know	vyhlásený Adi declared	to e	zamestnávateľ, -a; -lia, -fov M employer	zrušený Adj cancelled
vegetarián, -a; -l, -ov M vegetarian	vyhláslť, -im, -ia P + Acc to declare	zame zámo	zámok, -mku; -mky, -mkov M chateau	zub , -a; -y, -ov M tooth
vela a lot of, many, much	výhodný convenient	zápai	západ, -u M west; na západe on/in the west	zvedavý (na + Acc) curious (about)
vella šťastia (lots of) good luck	východ, -u M east: na východe on/in the east	zápai	západný Adj westem, west	žalúdok, -dka; -dky, -dkov M stomach
Velká Británia F Great Britain	východný Adj eastern, east	zápai	zápas, -u; -y, -ov M match, meet	Záner, -nru; -nre, -nrov M genre
Veľká noc Easter	východoslovenský Adj East Slovak	zapís	zapísať, zapíšem, zapíšu P + Acc to record in writing	that (relative conjunction)
Velkomoravská ríša Great Moravian Empire -	vykať, -ám, -ajú NP + Dat to be on "vy" terms,	zapis	zaplatit', -im, -la P (+ za + Acc) to pay (for)	želať, -ám, -ajú NP + Dat + Acc to wish so sth
a 9th century Slavonic empire whose main centers (Nitra	to use the formal form of address	zaria	zariadený Adj fumished	želať sl., -ám sl., -ajú sl NP + Acc to wish, to desire
and Devin) were on the territory of Slovakia	vilet, -u; -y, -ov M trip, excursion, outing;	zárov	zároveň at the same time	železničný Adj pertaining to railroad;
veľkonočný Adj pertaining to Easter	na výlet for a trip, for an excursion	záruh	záruka, -y; -y, záruk F warranty	na železničnej stanici at a/the railway station
veľký big	vymlesit, -im, -ia P + Acc to knead	286	zas again	žena, -y; -y, žien F woman; (Inlmi) wife
vel'mi very	vyprážaný Adj fried	xat dipping	mat, -a; -ovia, -ov M son-in-law	ženatý (about a man) married
veselý joyful	vyprážať, -am, -ajù NP + Acc to fry (usually after dipping	zatial	zatial 1. in the meanwhile, during that time 2. so far	ženský Adj female
vchod, -u; -y, -ov M entrance; pri vchode	subsequently in flour, eggs and breadcrumbs)	zatvo	zatvorený closed	žiačka, -y; -y, -čok F pupil (female)
at the entrance viace) (a variant of viac) Adv more	vypredaný sold out	zatvo	zatvorit', -im, -ia P + Acc to shut, to close	žladen/žladny, žladna, žladne no, none, no one
Vlanoce, Vianoc PI Christmas	vypúšťať, -am, -ajú NP + Acc to be letting out,	záuje	záujem, -jmu; -jmy, -jmov M (+ o + Acc) interest (in);	žladosť, -ti; -ti, -ti F application
vianočný Adj pertaining to Christmas	to be emitting	mai	mat' záujem o to be interested in, to have interest in zaujímat', -am, -ajú NP + Acc to be of interest to; to be	žiak, -a; žiaci, žiakov M pupil (male)
video, -a; -á, videl N VCR	výraz, -u; -y, -ov M expression	zaujír	interested in: zaujíma ho architektúra he is	žíť, žijem, žijú NP to live
videofilm, -u; -y, -ov M video (movie)	wyrezávať, -am, -ajú NP + Aco to carve	inter	interested in architecture	živočíšna výroba livestock production
videotechnika, -y; -y, videotechnik F video-technology, video technical equipment	wýroba, -y; -y, výrob F production	inter	zaulimat' saam saaiú sa NP o + Acc to be interested	živočíšny Adj pertaining to animals
video technical equipment vidlička, -v; -v, vidličiek F fork	výrobok, -bku; -bky, -bkov M product	zaujfrexamine	in: zaujimat sa, -am sa, -aju sa NP 0 + ACC to be interested in: zaujima sa o divadio he is interested in theater	život, -a; -y, -ov M life životné prostredie (ecological) environment
viem (1st Pers Sa of vedlet) I know	vyskúšať, -am, -ajú P + Acc to try out, to test, to examine	in; a	zaujímavý interesting	životné prostredie (acological) environment životný Ad) pertaining to life
viera, -y; -y, vier F creed, religion, faith	vysoká škola university level school	zaujís	zazyonit', zazyonim, zazyonia P to ring (the bell)	životopis, -u: -y, -ov M biography
Viboriat, -u M the Viboriat (mountain)	Vysoké Tatry, Vysokých Tatier Pl the High Tatras	zazvo	zázvonit, zázvoniti, zázvonia P to ring (me bell) zážítok, -tku; -tky, -tkov M experience	žitý vellow
vikend, -u; -y, -ov M weekend	vysoko Adv high, at a great height vysokoškolský Adi pertaining to university	zážitc	zbierka, -y; -y, -ok F collection; zbierka básní	žitý melón cantaloupe
vinič, -a; -e, -ov M vine	vysokó Adi tall, high	zbierl	collection of poems; zbierka poviedok collection of	žurnalistika, -y; -y, žumalistik F journalism
vino, -a; -a, vin N wine	vystupovať, -ujem, -ujú NP 1. to perform	call-	short stories	non-management, -y, -y, comanage / journalism
vitaj/te(i) welcome (2nd Pers Sq Infmi/2nd Pers PI)	2. to be getting off	shc	zbohom good-bye	
ABBOOMS (Zinu i era og munikana Pers Pi)	E IN NO BENEITY OIL	zbohc	and a good of a	

140 SLOVAK FOR YOU